Morning Oregonian.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Contested Will.

New York, Feb. 27.—It is now certain the [illegible] Vanderbilt's will will be contested [illegible] in behalf of eight married daughters.

Sentenced.

[illegible] Smith, Ark., Feb. 27.—Two negroes [illegible] Arapajo Indian were sentenced to be hanged, April 27th, for murder, in [illegible] Territory.

Hayes en Route.

[illegible], Ohio Feb. 26.—Gov. Hayes [illegible] en route from Fremont to Columbus [illegible] hour here. He was escorted to the [illegible] on being introduced to the people [illegible] speech. He expressed con[illegible] that in a week's time this busi[illegible] has occupied the attention of the [illegible] for eight months would be over. He [illegible] people would acquiesce quiet[illegible] [illegible] the persons declared elect[illegible] [illegible] believed the country desires peace [illegible] though this idea should be the [illegible] of the people to their representa[illegible] [illegible]ashington. Realizing his lack of [illegible] for the duties, to the perform[illegible] [illegible] he might be called, he placed [illegible] almighty God, who rules the des[illegible] [illegible]. These remarks were re[illegible] tremendous applause. The crowd [illegible] until the departure of the [illegible]

[illegible] the Termination.

[illegible] Feb. 27.—The Chamber of Com[illegible] [illegible] resolutions requesting the [illegible] Congress from Pittsburg to use [illegible] endeavors to secure and hasten [illegible] termination of the count of the [illegible]

[illegible] of American Bishops.

[illegible], Feb. 27.—The *Freeman's Journal* [illegible] to-morrow, as appointed by the [illegible] new bishops for the United States. [illegible] Rev. Dr. John Moore, of Charleston, [illegible] of St. Augustine, Florida, and [illegible] Friar Vanges, of Benicia, to be co[illegible] Bishop O'Connel, of Grass Valley.

A Farewell Party.

[illegible], Feb. 27.—Arrangements have [illegible] by the citizens, without regard to [illegible] a brilliant farewell reception to Gov. [illegible] and wife in the State House next [illegible]day night.

White Leaguers Again!

[illegible], Feb. 26.—The *Tribune's* New Or[illegible] [illegible] says: There are increasing indi[illegible] approaching disturbances. Unusual [illegible] noticed in the White League circles. [illegible] march about the streets after [illegible] unarmed, to outward appear[illegible] there appeared an armed body [illegible] from Texas. They intend [illegible] to take the State House next Sun[illegible] [illegible] interregnum in the national gov[illegible] [illegible], however, the Senate elects Ferry [illegible] this scheme will be less favor[illegible] [illegible] Wilmar and Palmer, repre[illegible] [illegible] here. It is a current fact [illegible] every colored church here is [illegible] meetings being held to pray [illegible] installation of Hayes [illegible] meetings are growing in [illegible] are applying for school build[illegible]

Vanderbilt's Will.

[illegible] Feb. 27.—Vanderbilt's will was [illegible] to-day, when protests were [illegible] for Mrs. Mary A. La Bau, [illegible] Allen, Marie Louise Clark, [illegible] and Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. [illegible] of appearance were filed with [illegible] hearing was set down for two [illegible]

[illegible] between Whites and Blacks.

[illegible], Feb. 27.—A dispatch from [illegible] Gov. Packard from O'Dellshas[illegible] collision occurred between the [illegible] blacks yesterday at Jonnetts. Both [illegible] under arms. A few soldiers to [illegible] might prevent a great deal of [illegible] Great excitement prevails.

Rejected.

[illegible] Feb. 27.—The order censuring the commission was rejected in the House [illegible] to 4—seven Democrats voting [illegible] majority.

[illegible] Reduced.

[illegible] Feb. 27.—The direct U. S. Cable [illegible] of the reduction of rates to 25 [illegible] per word.

WASHINGTON CITY.

[illegible] the Two State Governments.

[illegible] Feb. 27.—The *Herald's* Wash[illegible] reiterates that under Hayes the [illegible] Hampton governments will be [illegible] as the only ones practicable. Gen. [illegible] has gone to Columbus to [illegible] Hayes and inform him of the real [illegible] of things in Louisiana. He is an [illegible] and is an opponent of the [illegible]. The Democrats will [illegible] resolution in the House [illegible] governments. Hayes' South[illegible] will be such as the people of Loui[illegible] Carolina desire. It is known [illegible] received from New Orleans [illegible] Wilmer, of Louisiana, who sat [illegible] at Columbus and laid before him [illegible] situation of Louisiana, ele[illegible] to New Orleans at the close of his [illegible] Let our people remain absolutely [illegible] which shows sufficiently he was satis[illegible] the conversation with Gov. Hayes. [illegible] will probably withdraw the troops [illegible] Carolina immediately. Carpet[illegible] hope the Democrats will successfully [illegible], so their friend Morton will [illegible] President pro tem.

[illegible] Recognize Nicholls.

[illegible] Feb. 27.—The *World's* Washing[illegible] says: That Hayes will recognize [illegible] government in Louisiana, neither [illegible], Chandler nor Frye believe. [illegible] such a course would reflection his [illegible] by the returning board, which [illegible] out with Tilden. But aside [illegible] the recognition of the Nicholls leg[illegible] Hayes would give the Democrats a [illegible] two or three.

Advised to Filibuster.

[illegible] Washington special says: [illegible] received here to-day by mem[illegible] urging filibustering, was one [illegible] Bigelow, of New York, who urges [illegible] made to obstruct and defeat [illegible] of the votes. Bigelow being a near [illegible] Tilden, his letter was regarded as an [illegible] of the latter's wishes, but it will [illegible] much effect.

Anything for Delay.

[illegible] Washington special says: Ar[illegible] will commence at 10 o'clock to-mor[illegible] [illegible] Republican side. No more time [illegible] absolutely necessary will be occupied [illegible] argument, and the proposition which [illegible] acted on is that the Republican [illegible] shall waive argument and permit [illegible] go on with whatever argument [illegible] necessary. The rules of this commis[illegible] [illegible] adopted, permitted eight [illegible] argument of the South Carolina case, [illegible] is impossible if the whole of this [illegible] consumed to bring a report back to [illegible] before Wednesday afternoon, if [illegible] Thursday in the South Carolina [illegible]. The case has nothing at all which re[illegible] argument, and it is suggested the com[illegible] may change the rules and limit the [illegible] It has been rumored for two or [illegible] days that when the decision of the [illegible] in the case of South Caro[illegible] reaches the two Houses, the objec[illegible] which will be presented will contain [illegible] body of the report and the testimony [illegible] by the House committee on South Car[illegible] The entire manuscript, covering 15,000 [illegible] has been withdrawn from the public [illegible] office, and there is no doubt an at[illegible] will be made to force its reading as a [illegible] of the objections, or by the vote of the [illegible] when the objections come to be con[illegible] as in the case of Pennsylvania to-day. The time required to read this mass of testi[illegible] by relays of clerks, kept at work night and day, is variously estimated at from two [illegible] to two weeks. The Republicans still fear a deep Democratic scheme, but hope for better things.

The Filibusters will be Foiled.

The *Herald's* dispatches give stories of threatened assassination of Hayes, but the *Herald* places no confidence in them. The *Herald's* editorial says: In view of what took place in the House yesterday we no longer have any doubt the filibusters will be foiled in their revolutionary plans. Hayes will be declared elected two or three days before the close of the session, and will be quietly inaugurated.

The Filibustering Outlook.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The outlook of the political situation is to-night somewhat more perplexing than yesterday, for, although the evident filibusterers were again voted down by a majority of two to one on Poppleton's motion for a recess, the majority of the House, in ordering the evidence to be heard concerning Pennsylvania, re-established a precedent which, if followed in the case of South Carolina, will almost certainly defeat the completion of the count under the electoral bill. The obstructionists' programme is now to await the reception of the commission's decision in this case, and then to demand the reading of 15,000 pages of manuscript, the testimony taken by the investigating committees, as a part of their objections against sustaining it. The delay thus secured in connection with the time which can be consumed on objections to the certificates of Vermont and Wisconsin, would, they calculate, use up the whole week without resort to open filibustering, and aside from this, it is positive that could Speaker Randall, by any parliamentary ratification, reverse his Saturday's decision and rule some species of dilatory motions to be in order, then the result would at once become a question of the gravest apprehension. It is scarcely too much to say that he now has in his own hands the power to allow or prevent the temporary reign of anarchy and coercion. In the meanwhile the revolutionists are slowly but perceptibly gaining strength. It is noticeable also that all efforts of the moderate Democrats to restrain or convert their excited brethren, have utterly failed, and intense bitterness of feeling of one faction against the other was to-day manifested several times without any attempt at concealment, especially in the passage between Cate, of Wisconsin, and Yates, of North Carolina, when the latter replied to the taunts of Cate, and other filibusterers, by exclaiming, "You who call us cowards, deserted and turned against us when the pinch came 15 years ago." The Pacific coast members were equally divided on dilatory motions for a recess to-day.

An interesting little colloquy, not hitherto reported, took place on Saturday. Luttrell asked Page to pair with him on dilatory motions, and Page called back to him in a very audible tone: "No, sir; if you want to filibuster you must stay here and do it for yourself."

Notwithstanding the various grave causes for apprehension above indicated, the prevalent opinion remains hopeful and, to a great degree, confident that the count will be duly completed and Hayes be peaceably inaugurated.

Arrangements for the Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—A public meeting was held to-night to take measures for the proper observance of the inauguration of the President of the United States, the meeting being divided between having a suitable reception and a ball the subject.

Tilden Favors Obstructing.

There is no doubt possible that while Hewitt opposes, Tilden favors filibustering, and the obstructionists are acting under the advice of his personal agents here. He has abandoned the idea he can be inaugurated March 4th, but holds to the new election scheme. In fact, if the sentiments of Congressmen are an index of public feeling, Tilden will never again be the candidate of the Democrats. Even his warm New York supporters are outspoken in their disgust at the recent management of the case, and those who opposed his candidacy justify their action.

It is now understood among the commissioners that the South Carolina case will be concluded to-morrow night. To that end the Republican objectors will limit their speeches to bare statements of facts.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Senate confirmed William P. Dewey surveyor general of Dakota; Pay Director Jas. E. Watmough, chief of bureau of provisions and clothing for the navy department, *vice* Pay Director Braden, retired; Frank W. Palmer, postmaster of Chicago, *vice* McArthur, whose commission expired Dec. 20, 1877.

Adjourned.

The Supreme Court, to-day, again adjourned till March 1st.

Call for Redemption.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for the redemption of the 5 20 bonds 1865—May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupons and $3,000,000 registered bonds. Principal and interest will be paid at the treasury on and after the 28th of May next.

MEXICO.

Attempted Assassination.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 18.—An unsuccessful attempt was made, a few nights ago, to assassinate a rich bishop of Mexico. The assassin was arrested.

Movements of the Revolutionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The Pacific Mail steamer *Colima*, which arrived here this morning from Panama and Mexican ports, brings intelligence that on the 5th inst., General Vicente Jiminez, with 2,600 men of Diaz's army, entered Acapulco and took possession of the port in the name of President Diaz. There was no opposition, and it is reported the sentiments of the people in favor of Iglesias had changed. Gen. Alverez, who remains true to Iglesias, has a small army in the interior of Sinaloa, estimated at from 500 to 1,500 strong. This force confines its efforts to harassing the forces of Diaz in that State. A portion of the command occupy an entrenched position in the mountains about 30 miles from the coast, whence they occasionally make raids on coast towns. Diaz's army is making preparations for a vigorous campaign against them. All the States on the Pacific now acknowledge Diaz. The commandante of Acapulco, Colonel Lepetique, upon the advent of Diaz's army, boarded the *Colima* with a few servants and came to this city.

The Hon. W. H. Seward, in a letter describing his first interview with John Quincy Adams, said: "The house is very plain and old fashioned; no Turkey carpeting, no pier table, no pillar and claw pianos. Very plain ingrain carpeting covered the floor, very plain paper on the walls. A short, rather corpulent man of 60 and upward came down the stairs and approached me. He was bald, and his countenance was staid, sober, almost to gloom or sorrow, and hardly gave indication of his superiority over other men. His eyes were weak and inflamed. He was dressed in an olive frock coat, a cravat carelessly tied, and old-fashioned light-colored vest and pantaloons. It was obvious that he was a student, just called from the labors of his closet. Without courtly air or attitude he paused at the door of the parlor. I walked quite up to him while he maintained his immovable attitude, and presented my letter of introduction. Our interview lasted three hours; he was all the time plain, honest, and free in his discourse; but with hardly a ray of animation or feeling in the whole of it. In short, he was just exactly what I supposed he was—a man to be respected for his talents, admired for his learning, honored for his integrity and simplicity, but hardly possessing traits of character to inspire a stranger with affection. Occasionally, indeed, he rose into a temporary earnestness; and then a flash of ingenuous ardor was seen, but it was transitory, and all was cool, regular, and deliberate. As I left the House, I thought I could plainly answer how it happened that he, the best President since Washington, entered and left the office with so few devoted personal friends."

THE CHINESE INVESTIGATION.

Report of the Joint Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Sargent's report from the joint committee to investigate Chinese immigration, sets forth that Congressional action authorized the committee, and says in conducting the investigation required by the resolutions, the joint committee visited the Pacific coast and examined 130 witnesses. The testimony so taken covers over 1,200 pages of printed matter, and embraces the views of all classes of the community and of every variety of interest. The committee found great diversity of opinion, resulting from the different standpoints of witnesses who were examined. In conducting this examination the committee divided their work so as first to hear persons opposed to unlimited introduction of Chinese, and to this branch of the subject limited time was given. They heard the testimony of persons favorable to such introduction and concluded by affording time for witnesses in rebuttal. Although the subject by this means was pretty fully covered, and inquiry perhaps exhausted, the conclusion to be drawn from the mass of testimony may be different to different minds. In the opinion of the committee it may be said that the State of California and the Pacific coast have been more rapidly developed with the cheap and docile labor of Chinese than they would have been without this element. So far as material prosperity is concerned, it cannot be doubted that the Pacific coast has been a great gainer. This is true at any rate of the capitalist classes if the inquiry should stop there. If it should be satisfied by a certainty that money is made of the present condition of things, and not look to the present or future moral and political welfare of our Pacific States, it must be conceded at least that many enterprising persons find their profit in Chinese immigration; and the general resources of the Pacific are being rapidly developed by means of Chinese labor. Among others who testified were those who largely employed Chinese or were indirect in their importation or who find profit therein. These testified that the result of Chinese immigration had been invariably beneficial in increasing the material prosperity of the coast, but some were not entirely clear that there were not social and moral evils springing from this immigration which, in the future, would counterbalance the advantages gained by the present rapid production of wealth. Opposition to any move restricting the immigration of Chinese was also developed among the religious teachers, who testified before the committee that the presence of Chinese among us imposed duties and gives opportunity of christianizing them. On the other hand the committee found laboring men and artisans, perhaps without exception, were opposed to the influx of Chinese on the ground that hard experience had shown that they are thereby thrown out of employment, and the means of a decent livelihood are more difficult of acquisition. But opposition to Chinese immigration was not confined to laboring men and mechanics. In the testimony will be found that of lawyers, doctors, merchants, divines, judges, and others in large numbers, speaking of their own observation and belief that the apparent prosperity derived from the presence of the Chinese is deceptive, unwholesome and ruinous to our laboring classes, and promotive of caste, and dangerous to free institutions. In the progress of their investigation the committee called before them the municipal authorities of San Francisco, including the executive, legislative, health and police departments, to ascertain numbers, habits, and mode of life of the Chinese in San Francisco. The number of adult Chinese residing in that city averages at present during a year about 55,000. The testimony shows that the Chinese live in filthy dwellings, upon poor food, crowded together in narrow quarters, disregarding health and fire ordinances, and that their vices are corrupting to the morals of the city, especially of the young. By the judges of the criminal courts of San Francisco it was shown that there is a great want of veracity among Chinese witnesses, who have little regard for the sanctity of an oath, and hence convictions are very difficult for offences committed against each other, or against the public at large. The testimony seemed to be concurrent that the Chinese are not assimilating with the whites, and that they have made no progress during the quarter of a century in which they have been residents of the Pacific coast in assimilation with our people. That they still retain their peculiar costume and follow their original national habits in food and mode of life. That they have no social intercourse with the white population. That they work for wages that will not support white men, and especially white families. That they have no families of their own in this country, or very few of them, and that by the small amount and poor quality of food which they consume, and their crowding together in close quarters, reducing the individual expenses of life, and their having no families to support or educate, they are able to compete with white labor in all departments and exclude it from employment. Testimony was further taken upon the question of any radical difference existing between the Asiatic and Caucasian races, and in the evidence will be found much valuable information upon this point peculiarly interesting to the ethnologist. The deduction from the testimony taken by the committee on this point would seem to be that there is not sufficient brain capacity in the Chinese race to furnish motive power for self-government. Upon the point of morals and habits in their own country will be found testimony fully warranting the committee in this assertion. That testimony comes from intelligent travelers, ship captains, merchants and others, and some of it is too revolting for the miscellaneous public, but it was proved satisfactory that the Chinese merchants in San Francisco are honorable in their dealings with other merchants. The only testimony affecting the integrity of this comparatively small class was that they evade to considerable extent the United States revenue laws. There is no intermarriage between the Asiatics and Caucasian race. The presence of Chinese discourages and retards white immigration to the Pacific States. This testimony appeared in evidence, and probably arises from their monopoly of farm and mechanical work through the low prices of their labor, making subsistence difficult to procure by the poorer class of emigrants. There was some conflict of testimony upon the question as to what is public opinion on the Pacific coast as to the desirability of the influx of Chinese. But it is fairly inferrable from the evidence that without very considerable exceptions, public opinion there is that Chinese immigration is exceedingly injurious. That the presence of that element, perpetually alien in feeling and ideas, is a great disadvantage to the community. This opinion is shared by some of the religious teachers in California, and very interesting testimony of the deleterious effects of Chinese immigration upon the morals of the Pacific coast will be found and given by some of these persons. It is very clearly in evidence that the number of Chinese on the Pacific coast is rapidly increasing, not by births, for there are few of these, but by importations; that the same uneducated class is supplied perpetually. The Chinese do not come to make their home in this country; their only purpose is to acquire what would be a competence, and then return there to enjoy it; and while there is constant and increasing incoming tides, the outflow is less visible of persons who have worked out the specified years of servitude, and made money enough to live upon in China, and who sever their connection with their country. It further appears from evidence that the Chinese do not desire to become citizens of this country, and have no knowledge or appreciation of our institutions. Very few of them learn to speak our language. They do not desire the ballot, and there is danger that if they had it, their head men would control the sale of it in quantities large enough to determine any election. That it would be the destruction of the Pacific States to put the ballot in their hands was very generally believed by witnesses. Their want of knowledge of our language and institutions would prevent any intelligent exercise of suffrage, while their number in California at the present time is so great that they could control any election if the ballot was put into their hands. The number of adult Chinese at the present time is as great as all the votes in the State, or nearly that number, and they increase more rapidly than the other adult population of the State. To admit these vast numbers of aliens to citizenship and ballot would practically destroy republican institutions upon the Pacific coast, for the Chinese have no comprehension of any form of government but despotism, and have not the words in their language to describe intelligibly the principles of our representative system. Among the testimony will be found that of some 20 operatives, numbering nearly as many trades, in which details are given in relation to the different industrial pursuits which are either monopolized by Chinese or are fast becoming so. This evidence shows the Chinese have reduced to what seems to be starvation prices for white men and women, and engrossed so much of the labor in the various callings that there is a lack of employment for whites, and young men are growing up in idleness, while young women, willing to work, are compelled to resort to doubtful means of support. The hardships resulting from these causes bear with especial weight upon the women. It is also shown that this destructive competition, in some branches of labor, operates as a continued menace, and inspires fears that the establishment of those ruinous rates will extend to all employments and all trades of white working people, and reduce them to an abject condition of serving classes. From this cause, among others, has sprung up a bitterly hostile feeling towards the Chinese, which has exhibited itself sometimes in laws and ordinances of very doubtful propriety, and in abuse of individual Chinamen and sporadic cases of mob violence. The influence of the better class of society is thrown against all violence towards Chinese, although those exercising that influence may be convinced that the presence of Chinese in California is undesirable. As long as there is a reasonable hope that Congress will apply a reasonable remedy for what is considered a great and growing evil, violent measures against the Chinese can be restrained. As the safety of Republican institutions requires that the exercise of franchise shall be only by those who love and appreciate our institutions, and this rule excludes the great *mass* of Chinese from the ballot as a necessary means to public safety; yet the application of the rule deprives them of only adequate protection which can exist in a republic for security of any distinctive large class of persons. An indigestible mass in the community, distinct in language, pagan in religion, inferior in mental and moral qualities, is an undesirable element in republics, but becomes especially so if political power is placed in its hands. The safety of the State demands that such power shall not be so placed. The safety of the class, however, seems to depend in a measure upon that power. There are, therefore, springing from this subject antagonistic considerations, the only way to reconcile which would seem to be that the laws should discourage the large influx of any class of population to whom the ballot cannot be safely confided. To any one reading the testimony which we lay before the two houses it will become painfully evident that the Pacific coast must, in time, become either American or Mongolian. There is a possibility that a vast hive of Chinese immigrants may swarm, and circumstances may send them in enormous numbers to this country. These two forces Mongolian and American, are already in active opposition. They do not amalgamate, and the conditions are opposed to any assimilation. The American race is progressive and in favor of a responsible representative government. The Mongolian race seems to have no desire for progress, and to have no conception of representative and free institutions. While creditors should be favorable to the growth and occupancy of our Pacific possessions by our own people, the Chinese have advantages which will put them far in advance in this race for possession. They can subsist where an American would starve; they would work for wages which will not furnish the barest necessities of life to an American. They make their way in California as they have in the islands of the sea, not by superior force or virtue, or even industry, although they are as a rule industrious, but by revolting characteristics, and by dispensing with what have become necessities of modern civilization.

The Victoria *Standard* contains an account of the trial of a case in court over there which can scarcely be considered a powerful illustration of the gravity and dignity we Americans have supposed to be characteristic of the British courts of justice. One Col. Hough on gave a newspaper man a clubbing for some real or imaginary offense of the paper, and was arrested therefor and put on his trial. After the evidence and the arguments were in, the Judge proceeded to the final work, the account of which part of the proceedings is as follows:

The Magistrate then proceeded to pass judgment. The statute under which the prisoner was charged was not the one under which he would decide the case. He was sorry the assault had been committed, and Col. Houghton had pursued a very wrong course in committing the assault. In many cases, a slight chastisement might do no harm. But it was not a manly thing to pounce upon a man unawares [cheers.] This was rather a cowardly assault, and not usual to English army officers [cheers.] He could not approve of such a cowardly assault [cheers.] A slap in the face would have answered every purpose if prisoner had any grievance against complainant. He could not look upon the assault as a common one, but he would not go so far as to punish prisoner to the full extent of the law, which would be a fine of $100 or two years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. He would fine the prisoner $50 and costs of prosecution.

The decision of the magistrate was received with loud cheers by almost every person in the court.

A Texas boy has visited a Galveston office and found out "how to make newspapers." Here is his composition, read before the school after his return: "The head men sit down to their desks and write on square pieces of paper what to print in the paper. They put them in a box and send them up stairs. When they get up stairs a man takes them and gives a lot of other men every one a piece of this paper that is written on. The man that the paper is given to takes the types and fixes them one after another so they read what the paper reads. A man then takes the words and puts them in a box as they are to be in the papers; then he takes the box and places it in some machinery that makes it go back and forth; then there is a boy who stands over the machinery, and puts the paper on the machinery, and then some hooks brings it down over the box with the types in and the types have ink on, the types print on the paper, there is hooks that take the paper up and lay it on another machine that folds it up and then they sell them. The end."

Offenbach took a walk with a New Yorker, of whom he says: "At every step he met some of his friends. I remarked that he saluted certain persons very profoundly, while to others he scarcely raised his hat. I asked him the explanation of this. He answered me in this manner: 'That gentleman just saluted so respectfully is a very important man in New York society; he is worth $1 000,000. This one who is now passing is worth only $100,000.'"

St. Louis *Republican*: There had been a discussion about the cost of a dress, and she was wrathy. "It's all very well," she pouted, "for you to expect a woman to be an angel; but I'd have you to know, sir, that I wouldn't be even an angel, unless my wings could be cut goring. There, now!"

THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.

South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas Counted.

Indications that the Count will be Speedily Made.

Vermont Blocks the Way.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

At 3:10 notification of the action of the House on the *Pennsylvania* case being received, the Senate proceeded thither.

Upon returning, Burnside submitted a resolution that the Slater vote be counted, notwithstanding the objections; unanimously agreed to after a brief debate; yeas, 57.

At 5:55 the Senate received notification of the action of the House on Rhode Island, and again went into legislative business.

Windom, Allison and Davis were made members of the conference on the legislative appropriation bill; Sargent, Windom and Withers the deficiency bill; Sargent, Cragin and Wallace on the naval bill.

McDonald said to-morrow at 10:30 he would call up the resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr.

Sargent submitted a resolution that the Senate now proceed to the election of a President *pro tem*; tabled.

He said he would call it up at an early day.

Allison submitted the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill; agreed to.

The Chair presented the Pacific railroad sinking *fund* bill, which will be unfinished business to-morrow after executive session. Adjourned.

Joint Session.

At 5:15 the Senators entered the hall of the House. *Ferry* called the meeting to order, and announced they had disagreed on the vote of Pennsylvania, and it was, by regular routine, declared for Hayes.

Rhode Island being the next State, O'Brien and others objected to the vote of Wm. Slater, elector from that State, a substitute for Geo. H. Corliss, who was the elected but ineligible elector, and the Senate then retired and Poppleton moved a recess till 10 to-morrow; rejected—18 to 83.

House.

Wood moved to reconsider the vote refusing to take recess in order to table it for the purpose of preventing any delay in counting the electoral votes. Yeas and nays were ordered and resulted: yeas 182, nays 6.

O'Brien offered a resolution that the vote of Slater be not counted.

Eames offered a substitute resolution that it be counted.

After discussion, Eames' substitute was agreed to with division.

Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Senate be notified.

Knott offered a substitute that it be notified the House would meet the Senate to-morrow at 10.

The Speaker sustained a point of order against Knott's resolution.

Wilson's resolution was adopted.

Joint Session.

The Senate at 6 re-entered the chamber and the vote of Rhode Island was formally announced.

The next certificate was that of South Carolina, authenticated by Gov. Chamberlain, showing seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The second certificate showed seven for Tilden and Hendricks with a statement by the electors showing the absence of the Governor's authentication.

Cochrane objected to the Republican certificate and Patterson to the Democratic certificate.

The objections were: First—There was no legal election in South Carolina for the electors on account of the absence of proper registration.

Second—There did not exist in South Carolina a Republican form of government as guaranteed by the constitution to every State.

Third—Detachments of the U. S. army were stationed before and during the election in various parts of the State thus preventing a full, free and legal election.

Fourth—U. S. deputy marshals were at the polls appointed under the provisions of sections 2,021 2,022, U. S. revised statutes, which provisions are unconstitutional, null and void. These marshals, over one thousand in number, were arbitrary and unlawful in obedience to improper and illegal instructions from the department of justice and prevented a fair election.

Fifth—There was not in 1876 up to December 10th, a State government in South Carolina, but a pretended government, set up in violation of the law and in the face of the constitution by Federal authorities and sustained by Federal troops.

The objection is signed by Senators Johnston and Barnum, and by Representatives Cochrane, Southard, Ward, McMahon, Sparks, Poppleton, Rice, Cox, Eden, Jones, Knott and many others.

Objections to the Democratic certificate are,

First—Because neither elector was duly appointed.

Second—Because the lists of votes have not attached the governor's certificate as the law requires.

Third—That the papers have not an annexed list of names of the above named individuals as electors.

Fourth—Because the Republican electors were *duly* appointed and cast their votes as the law prescribes, for Hayes and Wheeler, and with all proper and legal forms transmitted the result to the President of the Senate.

Fifth—Because the Republican electors received the highest number of votes, and the proper State officers duly canvassed and certified to them and delivered to them the lists of electors elected, showing the above state of facts.

Sixth—That the lists of votes cast by the Republican electors have annexed the certificate of the governor of the State as the U. S. revised statutes require.

Seventh—That said lists have annexed the names of electors chosen, and thereto the Secretary of State's seal and signature of the Governor according to State law. Signed by Senators Patterson, Cameron, Christiancy, and Representatives Lawrence, Lapham, Banks, Small, Haight and Raynor.

The presiding officer announced the objections would go to the commission. The Senate then retired and the House took recess till 10 to-morrow.

Before the Commission.

At 6:30 the electoral commission met. All the members were present and the South Carolina case was taken up. Hurd and Cochrane were announced as the Democratic objectors, and Lawrence and Christiancy as the Republican objectors. *Christiancy* said the Republican objectors would not occupy the whole time allowed them; Matthews and Shellabarger will be the Republican counsel; the Democratic counsel is not announced. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The electoral commission met at 10 o'clock. Hurd stated that no one would appear for objections to the Republican certificate, and then submitted reasons why the commission should reject that [illegible] to give validity to the vote of that State. He said that if legal disabilities were imposed, or intimidation was practiced, a republican form of government was not maintained, and he proposed to show by testimony taken by the House committee, both conditions existed. Hurd held that, as the constitution of South Carolina required the registration of electors, and that requirement was utterly ignored, the election was void.

He next referred to the objections that troops in the State overawed the people and prevented free expression. He read the proclamation of the President in October last, declaring insurrection existed in the State and contended that the clause of the constitution authorizing the interference of the Federal Government contemplated an insurrection against, or resistance to State authority, and not disturbances between individuals or citizens of the State. A rifle club riding up and down, murdering some peaceable citizens, as stated in the President's proclamation, he argued did not amount to such insurrection against the United States or state authority as warranted the intervention of troops which were not to keep peace, but to influence election.

When Hurd had finished, Cochrane said Judge Black and Mr Blair would appear as counsel for objectors to the certificate. Cochrane submitted proffers of proof that there had been failure of registration and thereby 20,000 votes had been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and that although Gen. Ruger had been sent there with soldiers and reported everything quiet, the President had sent additional troops into the State; that the troops were sent to overawe voters, and that they did intimidate and influence voters; that the negro police of Charleston were employed in knocking down inoffensive white citizens; that negro militia were at the polls and prevented colored men from voting the Democratic ticket.

The violators of the peace in South Carolina were President Grant and his creatures and Wade Hampton.

The full text of the commission's report was read to-day. After declaring the Hayes electors properly elected, it explains the ground for such declaration by saying that said electors were duly appointed and they voted legally. The failure to provide for registration could not vitiate the vote, although it may be the duty of the State legislature to enact such law. The commission recognizes that there was a republican form of government in South Carolina. It is acknowledged on all sides that soldiers were properly placed there, by due authority. The commission has no power, nor has Congress, to examine primary votes for electors. The power of Congress in its legislative capacity to inquire into the matters alleged and to act upon information is very different from its power in counting electoral votes. The votes to be counted are those presented by the States, and when ascertained and presented by the proper authorities of the State, must be counted.

The commission further decided that certificate No. 2 has no validity.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

At 10 o'clock Clifford's notification was read, and at 12:10 the Senators proceeded to the House chamber. *Returning* at 12:15, Robinson submitted a resolution that the electoral commission's decision stand.

Merrimon submitted that it is competent to receive testimony to sustain exceptions.

Discussion ensued on a point of order by Edmunds, that the vote for sustaining must proceed. Finally Merrimon's resolution, by a vote of 43 to 18, was decided out of order.

Bogy moved that reading the testimony in the South Carolina case proceed; *rejected, 41 to 21.*

House.

The Speaker presented Clifford's notification of the commission's decision of the electoral votes of South Carolina having been sent to the Senate. The clerk was directed to inform the Senate the House was ready for joint convention.

Springer moved the consideration of the sundry civil bill.

The Speaker ruled legislative business out of order, except by unanimous consent, which Holman obtained. All pending amendments were agreed to and the bill passed.

A new legislative day began.

Lamar asked unanimous consent of the rules in order to consider Senate bill for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad.

Holman and Foote objected.

Piper submitted the report of the Chinese immigration committee; ordered printed.

Joint Session.

The Senators having arrived, the South Carolina decision was read, and Phillips presented objections to counting the votes in accordance therewith for reasons given in the objections before the commission yesterday—intimidation by U. S. troops and marshals, frauds and lack of republican government in the state, and because the commission had not inquired into facts, and because of certain irregularities in certificates. Six Senators, including Kelly, and eight Representatives signed the objection.

Southard presented exceptions to the decision, signed by Senators Jones, McDonald, Wallace, Merrimon and Dennis, and a number of Representatives, of the same general tenor.

House.

The Senate here withdrew, when Springer moved recess until 10 to-morrow, and refused to allow Wood and others to debate; rejected—170 to 82.

Sheakley and O'Brien tried to move recess until 7:30 to-morrow. The Speaker refused to entertain the motion and Sheakley appealed. Springer insisted on giving reasons for sustaining the appeal. The Chair ruled him out of order. O'Brien made a point that under the electoral bill it was decided the House could take recess. The Chair adhered to his decision. O'Brien made a speech, being interrupted at every sentence by Brown and Springer, but made some remarks despite the efforts of the Chair to stop him, and a lively time ensued.

Finally a vote was taken—yeas 184, nays 61. The House tabled the appeal, and Wood moved the House consider the decision.

Sheakley moved recess until 10:30 to-morrow.

The Speaker refused to put the motion.

The clerk began to read the decision, when Springer objected to the Speaker's refusing to entertain the motion for recess.

The Speaker said he had been very liberal in this regard, and cited now a parallel decision, showing that when a point of order is once overruled it can't be renewed, even with additional reasons. The chair had given the House five chances to overrule him.

O'Brien rose to a point of order, asking when recess would be in order if not now?

The Chair said he could not tell the intention of motions, but the effect was delay. He did not criticise anybody's motives.

The clerk again proceeded to read, when Springer again interrupted and insisted it was the chair's duty to entertain any parliamentary motion submitted and rule upon it, and the House could overrule the decision. "Sit down," "sit down," "shut up," "order," etc.

Springer appealed. The chair refused to entertain the appeal, and Springer said he appealed to the people of the country. After further badinage the clerk read the decision and Phillips called for the reading of testimony.

Wood objected, saying it would take five days and defeat election.

The Speaker submitted the question of reading testimony and the House refused to read it—186 to 80. The yeas and nays were then taken, resulting, yeas 87, nays 157.

Walling moved to reconsider the vote, and the yeas and nays were taken to lay the motion on the table, resulting—yeas 157, nays 87.

Walling moved parts 1 and 2 of the testimony be read.

The chair decided motion out of order.

In the House, continuing considering the decision all filibustering motions were defeated.

Lawrence defended the commission's decision. [illegible] declared the vote of South Carolina had been just as clean as the vote of Massachusetts. He declared every white man, in Charleston was armed against the laws of the State and national government.

Vance, of North Carolina, denounced Hoar's action, using numerous ridiculous similes.

Wallace of South Carolina, defended the State government, and said 20,000 fraudulent ballots were put in the boxes by Democrats.

Raney declared the troops had saved hundreds of lives. The negroes did not vote the Democratic party.

Southard spoke of the advantage of the bill which was passed by the House yesterday for a new election.

Goode regarded the decision as most iniquitous, but favored acquiescence, because the people had declared against violence.

Hoge, of South Carolina, recounted his experience in South Carolina, showing that troops were necessary. The Democrats derided his remarks.

Tense closed the debate favoring acquiescence. At 4 o'clock, after some discussion as to the method of putting the question, the main question was ordered. Three efforts had been made during roll call to effect a compromise but had proved fruitless.

Walling immediately moved to reconsider that vote.

Wood then offered a compromise that the pending amendments be withdrawn, and the House vote on the original resolution, and the Senate then be invited to meet the House and continue the count, that when Vermont is reached the houses separate until 10 to-morrow. This was agreed to and Cochrane's resolution that the votes be not counted was adopted.

South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The joint session of the two houses counted South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, and then divided on Vermont.

Both houses took a recess till to-morrow.

THE NEXT PAPAL ELECTION.

The Bishops of Rome—, or as they are now named, the Popes—were originally elected by the people and the Christian clergy of the "Eternal City." Sometimes they were chosen by a General Council. Hildebrand (Gregory VII) was elected by the unanimous voice of the clergy of Rome. If the people had anything to do with it, their power did not go farther than to confirm what the clergy had willed. This was toward the close of the eleventh century. A General Council had power to depose the Pope, and the Council of Constance (1414) deposed Pope John XXIII, removed the two pretenders, Benedict and Gregory, and elected Martin V. The early Popes soon came to dread of the tumults which always attended a popular election, and it is one of the radical reforms of Gregory VII in the eleventh century, to wrest the election from the people and the minor clergy and place it in the hands of the higher body of clergy called Cardinals, and from this select body, ever since Hildebrand, the Pope is chosen. None but a Cardinal is eligible. By a bull of Nicholas II, the Pope must be elected "from the bosom of the Roman prelacy," which implies that he must be an Italian Cardinal. Pope Alexander III ordered that a two-third vote of the college of Cardinals assembled shall be required to elect a Pope. The full college consists of seventy, but it is never full. There are always vacancies. Pius IX was elected by thirty-four votes, there being but fifty-one Cardinals present in the college. The right of voting was once taken from a Cardinal (Rohan of France), but it is regarded as a thing inviolable, even by the Pope. The Cardinals form a hierarchy, independent of the Pontiff. They have the inalienable power of making the Pope from their body, and it is doubtful that the old arrangement of the eleventh century, requiring that the choice must fall on an Italian, is binding on this age. At all events, as the telegraph informs us, the Cardinals have resolved to break through this ancient rule on the death of Pio Nono and allow the next Pope to be chosen without regard to nationality. This lets in Cardinal Cullen, of Ireland, Manning of England, and McCloskey of the United States, as contestants for the prize—a prize, by the way, not as grand as it was when His Holiness wielded the temporal power of a civil sovereign, as well as the spiritual unctions of Pontiff.—*S. F. Chronicle.*

Now think of such a suggestion as this from the New York *Tribune*:

If Mr. Reed and Mr. Wells should go off somewhere into the side of some vast contiguity and fight it out in real earnest, the reputation of Proctor Knott's committee would be considerably enhanced. Each of the combatants would be sure of the liveliest good wishes of the whole country.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Cardinals and the Pope.

ROME, Feb. 27.—It is reported the Cardinals have submitted to the Pope favorable replies to some questions which he proposed to them, with the object of giving the ecclesiastical policy of the Holy See a more efficacious and energetic directory towards the natural solution of various questions of the day. The exact nature of the policy will be proclaimed on the occasion of the Pope's Episcopal jubilee. Some German Bishops recently asked whether they were at liberty to perform acts in the execution of the laws other than those against the Church, if invited to do so by the civil authorities. The reply from the Vatican was that they might, as subjects of the Emperor, do so in all matters not contrary to religion and the rites of the Church.

A Canard.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Patti declares the ridiculous *Figaro* story telegraphed to America utterly groundless.

Reappointed.

PESTH, Feb. 27.—The Tisza ministry which resigned on account of the differences between Austria and Hungary on the bank question is reappointed.

Scenes at the O'Mahoney Funeral.

DUBLIN, Feb. 28.—The remains of John O'Mahoney arrived here this evening. The funeral committee received the corpse at the railway terminus. The coffin was placed in the hearse and escorted through the principal streets by a torchlight procession, in which 8,000 people took part. On the way between Cork and Dublin the people crowded the stations to witness the passage of the train bearing the remains. There were large assemblages at Charleville, of Limerick Junction. About 500 persons awaited the arrival of the train at Kingsbridge. The procession, however, was deferred until dark. An immense disorderly crowd blocked the road to the terminus. The procession with several bands of music playing dirges, began to move about 8 o'clock and marched along the quays. One account says there were 100,000 spectators. The remains were taken to the theater, in which they lie in state until Sunday. The mob tried to force their way into the theater with the corpse. They were so disorderly that half an hour occurred in conveying the coffin a few yards from the hearse to the entrance, and those who bore it in were obliged to lift it over the heads of the people. In spite of the efforts of the committee, [illegible] forced their way into the building, [illegible] had been expected in the theater. Finally after 9 o'clock, the crowd began to disperse, but the disorder in the building was such that it was not judged safe to open the doors and permit those inside to go home until 1 P. M.

Ordered Arrested.

VIENNA, 28.—The Russian authorities have ordered the arrest of a Turkish cavalry general named Monduon, traveling through the Caucasus and collecting money for the Turkish wounded.

Wrecked.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The whaling steamer *Spitzenberger* was lost near Bergen, with 88 persons.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Organized.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.—The [illegible] police force of Co. Valentine Baker is organized and will number 60,000. Foreign officers are to be employed.

Matters in the English Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—In the House of Lords to-night, Lord Strathedon moved an address to the Queen praying her [illegible] 1856, and assuming the [illegible] subject to Turkey, [illegible] the government [illegible] motion, declare they [illegible] treaties so far as [illegible] them and by their [illegible] sided attitude [illegible] would remain that the peace of Europe and Asia would be secured.

Earl Grey made a strong anti-Russian speech. He deprecated interference between the Turks and their subjects.

Earl Derby replied. His main speech was in refutation of Lord Strathedon's argument. England's treaty obligations were no longer, whatever might be the result of the conference. He said, this argument carried to the logical conclusion involved the consequence if the powers once bound themselves by treaty to protect a State they [illegible] still continue bound, even if it willfully acted against their advice.

Lord Strathedon's motion was rejected without opposition.

Demobilization.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—At the council of ministers yesterday, the Czar presiding, and Gen. Ignatieff present, it was decided to demobilize the Russian army when peace is signed between the Porte and Servia and Montenegro.

Refused to Produce.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 27.—In the Senate to-day the President of the council refused to produce documents relative to Roumania's neutrality in event of war between Turkey and Russia.

The mines of Laurium were worked by the ancient Greeks 1,500 years ago, but their processes were very crude. The immense mass of refuse which they left behind them contained considerable silver, which has been extracted by improved methods of mining. After the refuse had been carried to the furnaces yellow poppies sprang up and blossomed on the level which had been cleared. A [illegible] scientist affirms that this peculiar [illegible]—Glaucium—was described by Pliny and Dioscorides, but had disappeared from the earth and was unknown to modern science until the refuse at Laurium, under which the seeds had been concealed for 1,500 or 2,000 years, was cleared away. The theory is a very pretty one, but is to be received very cautiously. The seeds of these poppies may have been 1,500 years old, but it is much more probable that the natives have been playing a sharp trick. The trade in mummy wheat was quite active until it was shown that Arab guides were imposing upon credulous travelers.

It is hard to find a Democratic paper that speaks in terms of respect of the electoral tribunal since the decision in the Florida case. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Observer* is an exception. It makes the following comments: It is true that the inauguration of Mr. Hayes will be a triumph of villainy without a parallel in this country; but it does not follow therefrom that the electoral commission is corrupt in refusing to expose it. They are sworn to decide according to the law, and having so sworn, when they shall decide, even if it be against us, we do not intend to impugn their motives. If, in their opinion, they have no right to go back of the certificates of the electoral college, we shall not charge them with being perjurers for not having gone so." This is not much, but in these days of Democratic intolerance it is something.

It is believed that the census of 1880 will place our republic at the head of the wool-producing countries of the world. The latest figures put our total clip at 200,000,000 of pounds, while the Australian estimate for 1876 is only 125,000,000 pounds—while our yield in 1870 was 187,000,000 pounds.

A. P. HOTALING, San Francisco. E. C. LORD, Portland.

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The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1877.

SOME QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

MOUNT COFFIN, W. T., Feb. 27, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

As you have been in the habit of answering question political and otherwise, through your columns, I desire to propose a few for your consideration, which, perhaps, may be deemed worth a short editoral in reply.

You say in the DAILY, Jan. 23, 1877, that "the way to find out who is elected, is to find out who got the most votes,"—legal votes, I suppose you mean. Has that been done in the case of Louisiana?

And again, in speaking of the returning board, of Louisiana, on the 19th inst., you say: "Indeed, we have an idea that the public mind has pretty nearly settled down to the opinion that the board is about as little to be trusted now as it was when Sheridan officially reported that Wells was a dishonest man, and when Wheeler's committee declared them a set of unanointed scalawags." Now does not Hayes' title to the presidency, as far as Louisiana is concerned, rest upon the return made by said board, and if so, how can you say consistently, that there is no taint of dishonor in a title derived from such a source, where everything points to a dishonest return, not only from the character of the board, but from the magnitude of the temptation?

Was not the object of the framers of the constitution, in that clause relating to persons holding offices of trust and profit under the general government, to prevent such persons from exercising an undue influence to perpetuate their party in power and themselves in office? If so, was not that object defeated in the case of Brewster and Levisse, the Louisiana electors, who held such offices till within a very short time of the meeting of the electoral college? Hayes will no doubt be peacefully inaugurated, but the word "honorable" applied to his title, as far as the same is derived from the action of the Louisiana returning board, seems to me to be entirely out of place, and while I am free to say there is an overpowering amount of regularity about his title, the honor seems to have "gone where the woodbine twineth." Hoping for an early reply, I remain very truly yours,

JAMES B. LA DU.

We cheerfully answer the straightforward and candid questions which Mr. La Du asks; first, because they *are* straightforward and candid, and, second, because they go to the core of the action of the electoral commission, and involve, therefore, matters that should be thoroughly examined by the people.

Mr. La Du construes us correctly, when he assumes that we mean only *legal* votes, when we speak of votes. The votes cast for President of the United States were the electoral votes, that is, the votes of electors. In the article of January 23d, referred to by Mr. La Du, we were combating a proposition of Senator Morton, that the certificate of the governor of a State is conclusive in counting the electoral vote. Our view, which has since been sustained by the commission, was that the counting power could inquire behind the governor's certificate, and ascertain who were the legal electors by examining the returns of the proper canvassing officers. There was no occasion for doing that in the Louisiana case, as the governor's certificate corresponded with the canvassing officers' returns. In the Oregon case, there was occasion for it and it was done.

The next question is partly answered, in answering the first. Hayes received the electoral votes of Louisiana at the hands of men duly certified as electors, and that is his title to the office, so far as Louisiana is concerned. Whether the popular vote by which those electors were chosen, was a fair vote, or was fairly counted, does not clearly appear. A great mass of testimony has been taken on the subject, by Congressional committees, and this is so contradictory that no one can say with certainty what the truth is. The rascally character of the returning officers does not prove that returns were not correctly canvassed. Whatever may be the facts about that, Gov. Hayes is no party to the canvass, and is no more dishonored by it than Polk was dishonored by the vote of the same State in 1844, when it was given to the Democrats by what was generally conceded to be a rascally canvass.

As to the last question, we have not supposed the object of the framers of the Constitution in making United States officers ineligible as electors to have been to keep these officers from exercising an undue influence. We have supposed, and so the history of the convention shows, that the object was to prevent the President of the United States from having the power to secure the votes of electors by agreeing to continue them in office. But party organization has long since rendered the provision useless, by destroying the independence and freedom of electors, and making them merely agents to cast the vote of the party for a person designated by a national convention. The objection is merely a technical one in any case, under the party convention system, the *spirit* of the provision being long since dead, and there was a technical compliance with it in the case of Levissee and Brewster, that is, a compliance with the *letter* of it, which, though perhaps subject to criticism as a matter of taste, was hardly unobjectionable on more serious grounds.

FLAX CULTURE.

Flax culture is receiving more attention than usual from farmers of the valley counties. For some years past this has been a profitable business for a comparatively small number of people, who raised flax for the seed alone, the Salem oil mills affording a ready market for all the seed produced. The fibre has been worked up only to a very limited extent. A new impetus has now been given to this branch of farming, by the project of certain persons of experience and capital of establishing a factory for working up the lint. Careful investigation has demonstrated that Oregon flax is of the very first quality for the manufacture of linen, and it is proposed by the promoters of the new enterprise to enaage on a large scale in that industry. It has not yet been determined where the factory will be located, but that is a matter of secondary moment, except to the immediate locality. The important fact is that it is to be built, and that our farmers will therefore have the benefit of it, wheresoever it is located.

Facts and figures have been made public which show that the cultivation of flax is quite as profitable as that of wheat. An additional advantage in its culture is that it prepares the ground for wheat, so as by alternating the crops, to avoid the necessity of having land lie idle as summer-fallow. It is said by those who have experimented with it, that wheat following a crop of flax succeeds about as well as upon summer-fallowed fields.

Thus far, if we are correctly informed, little, if anything, has been attempted in flax culture east of the Cascade mountains. Small fields, or patches, have, however, been tried, and the result has been such as to lead to the conclusion that that section of the State and Washington Territory is even better adapted to raising flax than the Wallamet valley. Indeed, this scarcely needed experimental proof, as here is a species of flax indigenous to that region which is so like the cultivated plant as to leave no room to doubt that it belongs naturally to the same soil and climate. When the business shall get fairly under headway down here, it will attract attention beyond the mountains, and the production of flax for oil and for fibre will become an extensive and valuable department of agriculture throughout this State and the adjoining Territory.

Our neighbor of the *Standard* has at last been "smoked out," and makes a feint which is intended to be taken as an answer to our question concerning the power of Congress to go behind the returns of the canvassing officers of a State. But he is too good a lawyer to commit himself to the doctrine which was his party's only possible reliance in the case before the commission. He simply goes round in a circle, and leaves the question unanswered. Here is the gist of his statement of his position:

If the returning board sums up the votes of the sovereigns of the State and lops off as many as it chooses; with unblushing villainy falsifies the vote of the State in the hours of night or on convenient U. S. revenue cutters, it commits one of the greatest crimes. Not only that but it being a purely political, and not judicial decision, there is no principle of law under God's blue arch that ever would make such a decision final, if there was any power higher than it which had the right to pass upon it. In the very nature of things the United States Congress was such a power. It is true they are in conscience bound to decide according to law. But still they can decide.

Let us strip this of the rhetorical flourish about "unblushing villainy," "U. S. Revenue Cutters," and "God's blue arch," and so forth, and look at it just as brother Dell would look at it if he were making the point in a brief to be used in the Supreme Court. Thus examined, his proposition is, (1), If there is any power higher than the canvassing officers, having the lawful right to re-examine and pass upon the question passed upon by them, *then* their decision is *not* final and conclusive—"which nobody can deny;" and (2), Congress is bound to decide according to law—which is just the doctrine we have been insisting on. The trouble in this case is that the higher power suggested by the *Standard* did not exist in the States of Florida and Louisiana, by whose laws the returning boards were invested with the sole and final power to decide who received the popular votes; and the Commission, having just the powers of Congress, had to decide "*according to law.*" Congress could not change the laws of those States. They may have been bad laws. We shall not engage to defend them, at any rate; but Louisiana and Florida made them, and by the Constitution they have the power to make bad laws, and there is no power outside of themselves to set them aside. Of course, if both Houses chose to violate the Constitution and trample the laws of a State under foot, they "can decide" to do so, and there would perhaps be no help for it; but we have assumed when the *Standard* talked of the power of Congress to do a thing, it meant the power to do it lawfully. If it intends to be understood as complaining because Congress did not violate the Constitution and trample the States of Florida and Louisiana into the dust, in order to get at the truth about the popular vote, we have no further suggestions to offer on the law of the case, as it is not law, but revolutionary force to which the Democratic appeal is made.

Indications are that the Democrats in Congress have agreed upon a policy of delay, not by filibustering in the parliamentary sense of that term, but by ordering the reading of some fifteen thousand pages of irrelevant testimony taken by the House committee on the South Carolina case. If this mass of manuscript is to be read before the House takes action, the time for completing the count will elapse before the reading is half done. It is hoped by this means to force Congress to pass a bill for a new election, the President of the Senate filling the position of President of the United States during the interim. Such a course would be the height of folly on the part of the Democrats. They could not reasonably expect the Senate with its Republican majority to allow itself to be forced by any such means at that, to pass a bill for a new election. Besides, there has been one lawful, constitutional election, and can not be set aside by anything short of revolutionary action. The Republicans would be foolish to become parties to any such scheme. It is a folly they will hardly commit. They have yielded as much in the interests of peace as they can. They have gone to the limits of the constitution to avoid trouble, and they are not likely now to be bulldozed into violating the constitution and joining in a revolutionary enterprise. They will, it is to be hoped, if driven to such extreme, put a strong man in the President's place and then see to it that the new *election scheme* is promptly voted down whenever it comes up.

The above was in type before the latest dispatches arrived. We are glad to be able to say the latest news shows the reports of an intention to stave off action were premature. Speaker Randall is standing up firmly for the right, and is amply supported. There is every reason to hope the count will be completed in due time.

New York City is in tribulation over its public charities. Charges of cruelty made against some of the managers of these institutions led to official investigation, and official investigation of one disclosed facts which called for official investigation of another, till all of them are undergoing scrutiny. It is coming to light that not only are the thin soups that nourished and cheered the youthful Oliver Twist, the dish on which many of the charity people feed, but the kindness they receive is such as made the life of unfortunate Smike at Dotheboys a constant ecstasy. Furthermore it is beginning to be said in a very direct way that of the vast sums expended by the public on these charities, the persons designed to be benefited get one dollar to about three or four appropriated by their almonies. The voluntary institutions are reported to be much better conducted than those sustained as public charges, but even they are not free from criticism.

The *Standard* says the OREGONIAN, in its remarks upon the right of the President to recognize Nicholls as Governor of Louisiana, "gave most evident leanings," in the direction of Chamberlain and Packard. We were not aware of *giving leanings* in that direction. The OREGONIAN's leanings are always in the direction of sustaining the Constitution and laws, believing that to be of infinitely greater importance to our free institutions than any temporary triumph of any party or man. If Chamberlain and Packard are the Governors of the States, of which they respectively claim to be the Governors, according to the Constitutions and laws of these States, we certainly lean toward their claims; if they are not such, we hope to see them kicked out summarily.

Another illustration of the tremendous outrage in the counting out of Tilden will come, says an exchange, when Hayes, as President, will acknowledge the Nicholls government. Now, Nicholls received less votes than the Tilden electors, and yet, probably, while laughing at their own absurd inconsistencies, the radical usurpers will confess to Nicholls!—*Mercury.*

The *Mercury* is laboring under a misapprehension of the facts. Nicholls received 694 votes *more* than the Tilden electors, according to the returning board's count, and 805 votes *more* than they, according to the returns from the parishes.

Derby and Beaconsfield and Salisbury will have to exercise vastly more skill to keep their administration from condemnation by the English people, than they have displayed in dealing with the Eastern question. Midhat Pasha proved more than a match for them, and indeed got the better of the combined statesmanship of Europe, in the conference business. The English statesmen and diplomats have gained, not strength, but weakness, in their contest with the Sick man this time.

In the great effort now making to compel those overgrown corporations, the Pacific railroads, to respond to their reasonable obligations to the government, both of California's Senators take the side of the people and of honesty. It is reserved for Oregon to furnish the Senator who assumes the championship for which California, with more knowledge of the roads and far more interest in them, declines to contend.

General Howard will go to Walla Walla Monday, for the purpose of arranging for the campaign against Joseph, the leader of the troublesome Indians at Wallowa. The General will probably visit General Schofield at San Francisco, immediately after his return from Walla Walla.

The *West Shore* for February is handsome. Mr. Samuels, the publisher, promises a midsummer number surpassing the gorgeous one issued in January, if his subscription list be doubled by that time—which it ought to be.

NEW TO-DAY.

To Let. The Rooms now used as U. S. Engineers' offices will be vacant about March 1st. Enquire of JOHN WILSON, 107 Third st.

Multnomah Engine Co. No. 2.—Regular Meeting this (Thursday) evening at 7 o'clock.
B. L. NORDEN, Sec'y.

Protection Engine Co. No. 4.—Regular meeting this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.
ROBT. HOLMAN, Sec'y.

Willamette Engine Co. No. 1.—Regular meeting this Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.
JNO. O'CONNOR, Sec'y.

W. W. PIPER,
ARCHITECT,
Office in Mannaster' Building, First street,
Between Morrison and Yamhill.

DISSOLUTION.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE UNDERsigned under the firm of Pearson & Strand, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. F. Pearson collects and settles all debts of the late firm.
C. F. PEARSON,
L. STRAND.
Portland, Feb. 26, 1877. mldlw

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THIS COMpany will carry Canned Salmon and Canned Beef from the Columbia River Canneries (below mouth of Willamette) to Astoria at the rate of One Dollar per ton.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.
March 1, 1877. mldlm

JACOB STRAHLE & CO.'S
Standard Cal. Billiard Tables,
Delaney's Wire Cushions Attached.
10 DIFFERENT STYLES.
Price from $250 to $1200.
Tables sold on easy terms on good Bankable paper.
See Tables at Sterritt & Prang's, and at Peter Wilhelm's Fountain Saloon.

BILLIARD GOODS
At San Francisco prices.
For further information apply to
C. A. BURCHARDT,
mrld2m Agent for Oregon, etc.

E. J. JANION & CO.
Offer for Sale, ex "Dovenby,"

- WORTHINGTON'S STOVED and COMMON SALT.
- CANNEL COAL.
- PORTLAND CEMENT and WHITING.
- SANDWICH ISLAND SUGARS, MOLASSES' RICE and PEANUTS.
- 1 GAP LATHE, 12 in. center and 20 ft. bed.
- WHITE GRANITE EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE and PIPES.
- ZINC, TINNED SAUCEPANS & COVERS, FRYPANS, SHEET IRON and CAST STEEL.
- WHITE LEAD and WHITE ZINC.
- TERRA ALBA, HYPOSULPHITE of SODA, ULTRAMARINE, SODA ASH and CHLORIDE OF LIME.
- INDIA PALE ALE, BLOOD WOLFE'S ALE, PORTER and GUINESS PORTER.
- HENNESSY and MARTEL BRANDIES, case and bulk.
- JULES ROBIN & CO'S BRANDIES, case and bulk.
- GENEVA, in case.
- MARASCHINO, ANISETTE, CURACOA, BENEDICTINE, &c.
- HEIDSEICK'S CHAMPAGNE.
- PORT and SHERRY WINES, in bulk.
- LALAND'S CLARETS, in case.
- SCOTCH WHISKEY, in case.
- CURRANTS, PICKLES, SALAD OIL and CURRIE POWDER.
- HOCKIN & WILSON'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, &c., &c. mld2w

HODGE'S
GOPHER & SQUIRREL KILLER.
Sure and reliable for the destruction of
Gophers, Squirrels, Rats, Mice, Crows, &c
SAFER, BETTER AND CHEAPER
than Strychnine, Phosphorus, Arsenic, and other preparations, as a single trial will convince.
Sold by dealers generally, and
HODGE, SNELL & CO.,
Nos. 75 Front and 76 First streets,
Portland, Oregon

Just Received.
DIRECT FROM ENGLAND,
1614 DOZ. FLOWERPOTS,
Assorted sizes.
For sale by
HACHENEY & STEMME,
SEED DEPOT,
Corner Taylor and First sts.

STONE,
The Jeweler, has Removed
TO FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

FOR SALE.

40000 BUSHELS OF THE BEST CHARcoal, which I will sell at the lowest market price. The coal will be delivered or sold on the premises. Address or call on P. WOLFF, St. John's, or C. M. ROHR, Franklin Market.
P.S.—WOOD FOR SALE, delivered anywhere along the river. fe28d1m

AMUSEMENT.

PROF. HALPEINER
Will give
A SOCIAL DANCE
AT HIS HALL ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 6th.
Admission - - - $1 00.

SELECT DANCING ACADEMY,
AT
PROGRESS HALL.
School Nights, Mondays and Thursdays.
Saturday Afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock, for Children.
The latest styles of Dancing taught, consisting of the Boston Dip, Glide, Saratoga, Newport Movements, &c.
All desiring to attend the School will please leave their names at Gray's Music Store, or at Dancing Hall.
PROF. F. M. DAY,
PROF. J. H. BRENNER.

DANCING ACADEMY,
Brick Building,
Corner of Morrison and Second Streets.
Entrance on Second.
Classes—Monday and Thursday Evenings.
Children's Class—Saturday at 2 o'clock.
GOOD TEACHERS AND GOOD MUSIC.

OREGON STATE FAIR, 1877.
COMMENCING OCT. 8th.
Post Stakes for Running and Trotting.

CENTENNIAL POST STAKES,
For 2-Year Olds.

Premium of $500 for 2 year olds, bred in Oregon or Washington Territory, running dash of one mile. Entrance 25, half forfeit. Entrance to be added to the purse. To close, and name the colt, with sire and dam, May 1, 1877.

1st premium	$400 00
2d premium, ⅔ of balance.	
3d premium, remainder of stake.	

Premiums given on following conditions and graded accordingly:

If 5 start	$500 00
If 4 start	400 00
If 3 start	300 00
If 2 start	200 00
If 1 start	100 00

In the Post Stakes, for running and trotting, all starters shall be bona fide, and have been in training.

CENTENNIAL POST STAKE,
For 3-Year Olds.

Premium of $500 for 3-year olds, mile heats, trotting, 3 in 5, for horses, mares or geldings, bred in Oregon or Washington Territory. Entrance $25; half forfeit. Entrance money added to the purse. Entries to close, and name the colt, with sire and dam, May 1, 1877.

1st premium	$400 00
2d premium, ⅔ of balance.	
3d premium, remainder of stake.	

Same conditions as running Post Stake.

Entries received by the undersigned at Salem. For the information of many who will desire to know, I will state that the 2-year old Post Stake in 1876 for running, was won in 1:53¼, and the premium for 3-year olds, trotting, in 2:56½.
E. M. WAITE,
fe27d 2w2t Secretary State Agricultural Society.

S. L. N. GILMAN. J. R. K. IRVIN.
GILMAN & IRVIN,
Auctioneers and Commission
MERCHANTS,
Corner Front and Oak Streets, Portland.

Regular Sales of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 10 o'clock A. M.
A large assortment of Groceries, Furniture and Merchandise on hand at private sale.
Will attend to sales in any part of the city.
Cash advances made upon Consignments.
Will purchase the Furniture of parties declining housekeeping.

Regular and Peremptory Sale
OF
Furniture, Groceries and General Merchandise
FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1877,
At Salesroom, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GROCERIES.
150 bxs C. O. Soap,
25 cs London Sauces,
75 bxs Washing Powder,
25 cs Spices, Etc.
ALSO,
FURNITURE.
Bedroom Sets, Carpets,
1 Fine, Parlor Set, Center Table, Whatnot, Etc., Etc.
ALSO,
1 Iron Safe and Desk.
ALSO
General Merchandise.
GILMAN & IRVIN, Auctioneers.

LADIES' BAZAR!

For the next Thirty Days I will sell my Stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS at Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for one of the largest and best selected Stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS ever exhibited in Portland. Don't fail to call if you are wanting anything in my line, at the Ladies' Bazar, No. 71 First st.
P. E. BRIGHAM.

MARK & JORGENSEN,
No. 26 North Front Street, Portland, Ogn.
Sole Agents for
CHAS. REBSTOCK & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES,
Stonewall Old Fashion Copper Whisky,
Nelson Co., Ky.
Snow Hill Fire Copper Bourbon,
Paris, Ky.
Importers of Foreign Wines & Liquors
Depot of Julius Dressel's
SONOMA VINEYARD.

JAS. L. KING, Notary Public. EDW'D CHATTIN, Commissioner for Oregon
KING & CHATTIN,
(Successors to F. J. Thibault, deceased,)
Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds
For all the States and Territories,
CONVEYANCERS,
REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AGENTS
Office—442 California St., San Francisco, California.
Particular attention given to the taking Depositions. d23d&mlpwtu

Eastern and Shoalwater Bay
Oysters,
IN EVERY STYLE
AT
ALISKY & HEGELE'S
Premium Candy Factory,
No. 105 FIRST STREET.

JUST RECEIVED.
A Fine Line of
Black Silk Fringes.
CLARKE & HENDERSON. f27d3t

LOST,

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, EITHER AT OR going to and from Dr. Lindsley's Church, a Hair Breast Pin, gold mounted and marked. Anyone having found it will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with J. L. Champlin, at Pacific Boot & Shoe House. fe25d3t

CAPTAIN'S NOTICE.

BRITISH SHIP "DOVENBY," CAPT. LINTON. Neither the Captain nor the undersigned consignees will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.
fe25d3t R. C. JANION & CO.

ACKERMAN'S DOLLAR STORE.

Having made arrangements with some Eastern Factories, and secured the Agency for some of the latest and most improved Styles of [illegible]
I am now prepared to offer to the Public as well as to the Trade
BABY CARRIAGES
of all descriptions, at fully one third less than ever before. Among the latest and most improved Styles which I have on hand will be found the
Patent Double Spring Extension Baby Carriage,
which for its durability and beauty has been awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the Centennial Exposition. Also the
ADJUSTABLE BODY DOUBLE SPRING CARRIAGE.
Both of which are heavy Silver Mounted.
I have in addition to the above a full Assortment of REVERSIBLE and all other Styles PERAMBULATORS.
CROQUET SETS.
BIRD AND BREEDING CAGES.
CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE.
Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
A VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
HENRY ACKERMAN,
9[illegible] First and 95 Front Street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. WILSON'S
OFFICE REMOVED TO HIS NEW ROOMS AT his residence, B and Fourth streets, entrance on B street.

DR. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office—Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, Stowbridge Building, Corner First and Alder streets.
Residence, corner Seventh and College streets.
Office Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.

DR. J. B. PILKINGTON,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
Office, Dekum's Block.
Diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and NOSE (particularly Chronic Nasal Catarrh) treated as specialties.
Prescriptions for the proper spectacles for relief of long, short or weak vision.
A fine stock of Artificial Eyes kept.

DR. C. C. CLASS,
Office—Parrish's Building,
Corner of Front and Washington sts.—entrance on Washington.
Office hours—10½ A. M. to 4 P. M. & 6½ to 7½ P. M.

SALOONS.

A COSY PLACE.

T. J. ROBINSON. A. J. CORNWALL.

THESE WELL KNOWN GENTLEMEN HAVE opened a most Elegantly Furnished & Stained Saloon, on the north side of Morrison street, between First and Second, where they will be pleased to meet all their old friends. fe1d1m

BARBOUR'S THREAD,
Cotton Seine Twine and Rope
SUITABLE FOR SALMON NETS,
PAGE'S OARS,
Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Tackle Block, Cordage,
And all kinds of
Boat Builders' Material,
AT LOWEST RATES.
NORTHRUP & THOMPSON,
131 Front st., Portland, Or.

200 Each of 11 & 12 ft. Page's make,
Best Eastern Oars,
FOR SALE LOW.

Shelf and Builders' Hardware
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
&c., &c., at
JOHN R. FOSTER'S,
67 FRONT STREET, 60 NEW STARK

SIMON, SPRINGER & CO.
41 Front Street,
Dealers in
DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,
German, French and American
WINDOW GLASS
Crystal Sheet, Enameled, Stained, and Cut GLASS. All Sizes of
LOOKING GLASS.
Glazing done to order, at San Francisco Prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.
Land Department, Oregon Central Railroad Company.

PORTLAND, February 13, 1877.

A FINAL DECISION HAVING BEEN RENdered by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior in the matter of the conflict between the Oregon Central Railroad Co. and the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., involving title to certain Lands in Townships one, two, three, four and five, North of Ranges one, two, three, four, five and six west in favor of the Oregon Central Railroad Co. parties having settled upon or improved any of these lands are hereby notified to appear within sixty days from the date of this notice at the Land Office of the said O. C. R. R. Co. at this city, to prove settlement or improvement. At the expiration of the said sixty days the lands will be opened to purchase to the first applicant.

Persons not being able to come to Portland may make the required proof of settlement or improvement by affidavit before Col. T. R. CORNELIUS, at Cornelius, Washington county, who will forward the same to the undersigned.
P. SCHULZE,
fe26d6tw2m Land Agent, O. C. R. R. Co.

ST. HELEN'S HALL,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
A Boarding and Day School
FOR GIRLS,
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
BISHOP MORRIS & the MISSES RODNEY.
The EASTER TERM will begin on
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH.
fe19d1m

MATZOS! MATZOS! MATZOS!
To the Israelites of Oregon.

WE HEREWITH GIVE NOTICE THAT WE shall again, at this establishment be able to furnish you with Matzos for the coming Passover. All orders left with the Oregon Bakery of Isaac Levy will be promptly attended to.
LIEBE & HOCHLEING.
ISAAC LEVY, Superintendent. feldlm

NOTICE.

MR. WM. S. SIBSON IS AUTHORIZED TO sign our firm name per procuration.
JAMES LAIDLAW & CO.
Portland, 25th January, 1877.

WANTS.

WANTED.
PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE to sell, will find it to their interest to address Lock Box 457 P. O., Portland.

WANTED.
A GOOD GARDENER. ENQUIRE ON BOARD of R. R. Ferry.

AGENTS. 12 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS, size [illegible] sell by mail post-paid for $1.00. Send address for Illustrated Catalogue. [illegible] SON, Jun'r, 12 Post street, San Francisco. d13d&wly

TO LET.

ROOMS FOR RENT.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH OR without board, with privilege of bath included. Inquire at Park row, Washington street, No. 2. fe27d 1m

TO RENT.
FIRST CLASS ROOMS TO RENT BY THE DAY or week, with the accommodation of the Parlors. Cor. Front and Ash sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS, together with a Physician's practice, worth from $80 to $100 per week, in a growing town and rich farming community, on the line of the O. & C. R. R. For particulars inquire, WOODWARD & CONNELL, Brokers.

FOR SALE.
ONE TUFTS ALASKA SODA FOUNTAIN, consisting of White Marble Standard, with 8 heavy Silver plated Syrup Faucets. One Copper Soda Generator, and two 4-gallon Copper Tanks, with all the tools and appliances necessary. All in good working order, and for sale far below cost. Apply to ALISKY & HEGELE, Confectioners, First street, Portland.

FOR SALE.
THE FURNITURE AND BUSINESS OF THE St. Charles Hotel, Albany, Oregon. Reason for selling, poor health. Apply to J. [illegible] MORRISON, Albany, Ogn.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
IN LEWIS COUNTY, W. T., ONE STORE BUILDING, Lot and Stock of Goods, Hay Shed and Stock in Warehouse, at Chehalis Station, N. P. R. R., County Seat of Lewis county. 320 acres of good Wild Bottom Land on Cowlitz river, very light growth of timber. 120 acres of land 1½ mile north of Chehalis Station. For particulars and terms enquire of Messrs. L. GOLDSMITH & CO., Portland, Ogn, or GEO. HOGUE, [illegible], Lewis Co., W.T.

SAN JUAN COUNTY, W. T.
Farms and Sheep Runs
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGENT FOR THE Sale or Lease of several valuable FARMS and SHEEP RUNS, situated on San Juan and Orcas Islands. Address
E. D. WARBASS,
ja16d1m San Juan Island, W. T.

[illegible] VICTORY
OF THE
BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO.
AT THE CENTENNIAL.
Their Billiard Tables distanced all competitors for Beauty of Design, Superior Workmanship and Durability and Elasticity of Cushion.
The Award reads as follows:
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,
PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
The United States Centennial Commission has examined the report of the Judges, and accepted the following reasons, and decreed an award in conformity therewith:
Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1876.
REPORT ON AWARDS.
Product—Billiard Tables.
Name and address of exhibitor—J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co., Chicago, Illinois.
The undersigned, having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommends the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award, for the following reasons, viz:
For beauty of design, superior workmanship in trade and durability and elasticity of cushion.
FRANCIS [illegible], Judge.
Approval of group of judges.
ADDISON BOYDEN,
CHAUNCEY [illegible],
THEODORE SNYERS, fils.
A true copy of the record.
FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Chief of the Bureau of Awards.
Given by the authority of the United States Centennial Commission.
A. T. GOSHORN, Director General.
J. R. HAWLEY, President.
CH. LOUIS [illegible], Agent.
Corner Third and [illegible] sts., Portland.
feldlm

Great Bargains!
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
AT THE
[illegible]
WILL BE
Sold at Cost for Cash
FOR THE
Next 30 Days,
To make room for a Large Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.
E. CA[illegible],
Cor. First and Stark streets.

45 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

FOR THE PASSOVER!
MATZOS! MATZOS!

THE STATE BAKERY, JOHN WINTER, PROprietor, having secured the services of Mr. M. FRIEDMAN as superintendent, is prepared to furnish MATZOS of superior quality to the Israelites of Oregon. Orders promptly attended to.

$10 REWARD.

THE ABOVE REWARD WILL BE PAID BY the undersigned, and no questions asked if the person will return my Tin Ticket Box, taken from the Baggage Car on 26th of February. There is nothing in it of any value except to the owner.
A. K. COLBURN, Conductor West Side Railroad.

AUCTION AND CO

OSCAR KILBO
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Corner First and Pine
Regular Sale Days, We
Saturdays.
WILL PURCHASE AND SELL
Merchandise, Furniture,
A general assortment of Merch
sale.

REGULAR S
THIS DAY
At 10 o'clock A. M.
Furniture and Mer
Glassware & Bar
ALSO,
1 One-Horse Second-Hand
ON SATURDAY, MARC
Administrator's Sale
1 Pair of Large Gray Ho
1 Two-Horse Truck,
1 Set of Double Harness,
1 Piano Mover.
OSCAR KILBOURN,

INSURANCE

North British and
Fire Insuran
OF LONDON AND
CAPITAL
Reserve and Surplus Fund
Jan. 1st, 1876
Total
Premium Receipts, 1875
Losses Paid in United States
5 years
EDWARD HALL,
Ankeny's

OREGON BRA
HOME M
Fire Insurance
Capital,
Assets,
Income, 1875,
Losses paid since Organiz
HAMILTON
MANAGER,
78 First Street, Portla

Insurance Co
FIRE AND MA
Capital, PAID UP IN GOLD COIN,
Assets, exceed
BRANCH OFFICE FOR
First National Bank Buil
W. S. CALDW

THE STA
Investment &
COMPA
FIRE AND
Incorporated
Cash Assets,
OFFICERS
PETER DONAHUE, A. J.
President,
CHARLES
This Company has
the Lowest Paying
according to its own merits.
The undersigned, having been
Agents for the above Company,
accept applications
A. P.
Office—65 Front
General Agents for Oregon and

E. J. JANIO
IMPORTERS
Commission Mer
AGENTS FOR LLO
OFFER FOR SALE,
TENNENT'S ALE, pints and
McEWAN'S
IND COOPE & CO'S ALE,
Blood, Wolfe & Co's ALE and
pints and quarts.
Guinness STOUT, pints,
RED CASE GIN,
Hennessy, Martell and J
BRANDIES, in case and
Scotch and Irish WHISKIES
bulk.
DRY PRIVATE CUVEE CHA
pints and quarts.
The Finest SHERRIES,
ported to this market,
prices.
CURRY POWDER and CO
SAUCES.
SALAD and COD LIVER O
EPSOM SALTS and CITRATE
NESIA.
SAGO and TAPIOCA.
CORN CRUSHERS, CHAFF
HARROWS.
PIANOS.
PAINTS and VARNISHES
CHLORIDE OF LIME and
WHEAT & OAT SACKS
Seaming and Roping TWINE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
this day sold my interest
Business, heretofore conducted
Davidson, to I. G. Davidson.
Portland, Feb. 14, 1877.

PHOTOGRA
The undersigned respectfully
public that we will continue the
tography, heretofore conducted
Davidson, at the same place,
name of Davidson Brothers.
We have engaged the serv
Shuster as operator for a short
fident of pleasing those who
patronage.
Portland, Feb. 14, 1877.

DISSOLUTION OF COPA
THE COPARTNERSHIP HER
isting under the firm name
SIMON & CO., is this day dissolved
sent.
Portland, Feb. 12, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS
ed a copartnership for the
on a general Sash, Door, Blind and
at 41 Front street, under the name
Springer & Co. J. SIMON,
JASON
Portland, Feb. 12, 1877.

CALVER
SHEEP
TRADE MARK
After
useful
Hides,
Pest and
poses, etc.
San Fr
the Pacific

ELOCUTI
LESSONS IN ELOCUTION
undersigned at her residence
east side, between D and E
Pupils taught in Classes if
Portland, Feb. 13, 1877.

SION AND COMMISSION
CAR KILBOURN
N AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
AR SALE
THIS DAY,
British and Mercantile
Fire Insurance Co.
HAMILTON BOYD
PHOTOGRAPHY.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC
SHEEP WASH
ELOCUTION.

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1877.

CITY.

DECIDEDLY FALSE PRETENSES.—One day this week, while our worthy deputy sheriff was [illegible] up a jury, he encountered an old [illegible] who is passionately given to sports of the field. Mr. deputy sheriff accosted him and said: "Johnny, can't you put a man in [illegible] for a few days, and let us go on a duck hunt?" "You just bet I can," replied Johnny. "You are sure you can get a man right off, are you?" "Certainly; just know where there's a fellow." Then from his capacious wallet the deputy drew a paper and said: "You are hereby commanded," etc., "to appear and answer such questions as may be put to you touching your qualifications as a juror," or words to that effect. What a set-back was that! To throw aside the garb of the sportsman and assume that of the official in such an uncalled for manner was enough to make any man rise to explain, and Johnny did explain and expostulate that he couldn't [illegible] find a man to work in his place, and [illegible] it would be impossible for him to serve as a juror. But the law was inexorable, and Johnny served. He declares, however, the next time he is invited to go duck hunting by a friend he will think the matter over [illegible] answering quickly.

[illegible] EVENTS.—We understand that on the return of Madame Camilla Urso and her company from their trip to Victoria and the [illegible], the final appearance of the great artist will assume the form of a grand concert for the benefit of the Portland Library Association, which it is intended to render a musical [illegible] of no small calibre. There are [illegible] of chorus, orchestra, concertos, [illegible] not—in fact a feast for musical [illegible], a charm for the critics, and a great [illegible] generally.

[illegible] REPORT.—From the records of the [illegible] Station of Observation, Portland, [illegible] 28, 1877:

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
[illegible]meter	30.120	30.090	30.[illegible]
[illegible] & elevation	30.130	30.078	[illegible]
[illegible]	46	58	48
[illegible]dity	92	80	92
[illegible]	[illegible]	S.	N.
[illegible]	5	1	4
[illegible]	Foggy.	Threat'ng.	Cloudy.
[illegible]			14°
[illegible]			44°

[illegible] CALENDAR.—During the month just [illegible] arrests have been made by the police [illegible]. Following is the classification of [illegible] against the public safety, peace and [illegible]: Drunk and disorderly, 40; attempt [illegible] highway robbery, 1; larceny, 11; [illegible] and battery, 4; assault with a dangerous weapon, 2; vagrant, 1; disorderly boy, 1; indecent exposure, 2; selling [illegible] to minors, 2; throwing stones at Chinese, 1.

[illegible]ORD.—Judge Shattuck overruled the [illegible] yesterday to grant a new trial in the [illegible] vs. Mary Vigalius and J. H. McIntosh, [illegible] with adultery, and the court [illegible] sentence against defendants. [illegible] sentenced to the penitentiary [illegible] of six months. Mrs. Vigalius [illegible] to pay a fine of $200, and in [illegible]ment, to be imprisoned in the [illegible] the term of 100 days.

[illegible] following amounts of treasure [illegible] shipped to San Francisco from [illegible] Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express during [illegible] of February: Gold coin, $157, [illegible] currency, $9,484; bullion, [illegible]

[illegible]—This (Thursday) evening [illegible] of the Washington Guard [illegible] election at the armory, [illegible] and Front streets. A full [illegible]

[illegible] GYMNASIUM CLUB.

[illegible] adjourned meeting of the [illegible] new gymnasium club was [illegible] rooms. [illegible] the meeting was to effect a [illegible] organization by the election of [illegible] of the constitution, and the [illegible] of a board of directors and committees.

[illegible] meeting was called to order, the [illegible] was read and adopted. [illegible] of officers being next in order, [illegible] proceeded to make the following: President, T. B. Trevett; vice president, [illegible] Jubitz; secretary, R. J. Linden; [illegible] F. Watson; leader, A. E. Miller; [illegible] persons were chosen directors: [illegible], B. P. Collins, W. W. Francis, [illegible], A. B. Loveridge, L. B. Brenckle, [illegible] persons were appointed as a [illegible] procure apparatus and make all arrangements for fitting up a suitable [illegible]: B. P. Collins, A. E. Miller, [illegible]

[illegible] above the one now occupied by [illegible] board of trade, in Ankeny's [illegible] been leased for a gymnasium [illegible]dily be fitted up in first-class [illegible]

[illegible] last evening was largely attended [illegible] the new club commences its [illegible] usefulness under very flattering [illegible]. The membership is limited to fifty. [illegible] may be formed of the character [illegible] the club from the following [illegible] members already on the roll: [illegible] L. Brenckle, A. E. Miller, A. S. [illegible] R. H. Thompson, M. F. [illegible] Anderson, J. R. Farrish, Geo. [illegible] Piper, W. N. Wallace, Wm. [illegible] Carr, Wm. Lynn White, E. D. [illegible] J. Corbett, Frank G. Williams, [illegible]ett, Walt. G. Sparrow, H. C. Boyd, [illegible], G. A. Morton, J. D. DuBois, [illegible] DeWitt, M. F. Sheehan, G. S. [illegible] F. Watson, Geo. A. Craw, C. M. [illegible] Kelly, F. C. Barnes, H. H. [illegible] W. Francis, John M. Gearin, [illegible]holow, E. D. White, J. A. Fisher, [illegible] Marx, Frederick Townsend, R. [illegible] Withington, S. S. Smith, W. E. [illegible] O. F. Paxton, W. P. Olds, Oscar [illegible] J. Linden.

[illegible] WALLAMET BRIDGE.

[illegible] following petition is being circulated [illegible] city and county and has been [illegible] signed. The petition will explain [illegible]

[illegible] County Court of the State of Oregon [illegible] of Multnomah—We, the undersigned [illegible] and taxpayers of said county, [illegible] represent to your honorable body [illegible] commerce and travel between Portland and East Portland and [illegible] country is now so great as to de[illegible] cities be connected by a bridge [illegible] Willamette river. We therefore [illegible] bridge be constructed as aforesaid [illegible] of the county, and that when [illegible]sonable toll be collected from [illegible] over the same until the county shall [illegible] for the expense of building [illegible] after which it shall be free to all [illegible]

[illegible] to state that the committee [illegible] circulating the petition and [illegible] the enterprise will meet next [illegible] at 11 o'clock A. M., at the room adjoining the council chamber.

THE COURTS.

[illegible] CIRCUIT COURT—SHATTUCK, J.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1877.

[illegible] Watson vs R. C. Janion & Co.; man[illegible]

[illegible] Mills, juror excused until next [illegible]

[illegible] Thompson vs C. M. Carter, et al.; motion that default of F. D. W. Hardenberg be set aside.

COUNTY COURT—WOODWARD, J.—WOODWARD AND KELLY COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the Slavin road; remonstrance dismissed, and the following persons [illegible] appointed to act as viewers of the [illegible] to appraise and assess damages done [illegible] Terwilliger by reason of the same: Washington Allen, J. M. Barnes and David Powell—these persons to meet at the court-house March 9th, at 9 o'clock A. M.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

The following cases have been disposed of in the Police Court:

[illegible] Tobin; assault and battery; fined $15 and costs, and in default committed to jail.

Daniel Williams; drunk; fined $20, and failing to liquidate was commited for 10 days.

COMMON COUNCIL.

SPECIAL MEETING, Feb. 28, 1877.

Last evening a special meeting of the Council was held at the chamber at 7:30 o'clock.

His Honor, Mayor Chapman being absent, on motion J. R. Wiley was chosen chairman.

Members present—Andrus, Blumauer, Harrington, Lambert, Skidmore, Stephens, and Stemme.

Deputy Auditor and Clerk R. L. Durham and Chief Lappeus, in attendance.

On motion the reading of the minutes of the last regular meeting of the Council was omitted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, appointing a special committee on parks, consisting of Messrs. Skidmore, Lambert and Corbett, and laid on the table.

PETITIONS AND REMONSTRANCES.

A petition was read from Mr. Brady and others, asking to have the grade of Stark street changed at several points designated. Referred to committee on streets and public property.

A remonstrance was read from J. C. Ainsworth and others against the laying of the Main street sewer. Referred to the committee on streets and public property.

A petition was read from Jos. Barbare and others, residing in Couch's addition, asking to have a portion of North Thirteenth street improved by laying sidewalks; referred to the committee on streets and public property.

A remonstrance from N. J. Perlot and others against the proposed improvement of E street from Tenth to Seventeenth, was read and referred to the committee on streets.

CLAIMS.

The following claims against the city were ordered paid: R. Hendrie, $247 65; Wm. Braden, $4 50; Dilg Bros., $7; Zan Bros., $2 33; Drew & Partridge, $4; Dilg Bros., $66 50; Johnston & Church, $10 50; J. H. Butler, $32.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance making an appropriation out of the general fund for the relief of John McKenna; read first and second time and referred to the committee on ways and means.

From the committee on streets and public property, an ordinance declaring the probable cost of improving Clay street between Seventh and Eighth; read three times and passed.

From the same committee, an ordinance making an appropriation for the improvement of Clay street between Seventh and Eighth; read three times and passed.

From the same committee, an ordinance amendatory to an ordinance providing for lighting and keeping in order the street oil lamps; read three times and passed.

By Councilman Stephens, an ordinance authorizing the improvement of the public grounds and streets adjacent thereto; read three times and passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the auditor be and is hereby authorized to draw a warrant on the treasury for the sum of $125 in favor of Multnomah Engine Co. No. 2.

Resolved, That notice be given that the Common Council of the City of Portland propose to change and establish the grade of Stark street as follows: At its intersection with Fifth street, from 23.50 feet to 23.75 feet. At its intersection with Sixth street, from 24.00 feet to 24.50 feet above the base of grades.

Resolved, That the auditor and clerk be and is hereby authorized to draw a warrant on the treasury for the sum of $61 28 for the payment of the assessment against Park block 1, for improvement of Clay street.

Resolved, That notice be given that the Common Council of the City of Portland propose to improve Hall street from the center of Front street to the center of Sixth street, by grading to the established grade and by raising and repairing sidewalks and crosswalks where necessary.

On motion council adjourned.

BRIEF NOTES.

Collection day.

Inauguration day approaching.

No steamer until next Saturday.

This is the rude and roystering month.

Twelve prisoners now in the county jail.

Acting Gov. Chadwick was in the city yesterday.

The steamer *Gussie Telfair* brought down a light cargo.

The ship *Dovenby* will commence to discharge cargo to-day.

The river wears a troubled look, and has considerable current.

Only three sailing vessels now at this port—two foreign bottoms and one coaster.

J. H. Kunzie, of Umatilla, Grand Master of Masons for this State, is now in this city.

A number of the sporting fraternity has left the city, fearing indictment for violation of the gambling law.

The motion for a new trial in the case of State vs Mary Vigalius and J. H. McIntosh was argued in the State circuit court, and overruled.

The *Ocklahama* is lying at the boneyard. Before she will be placed in service again some repairs will be made to the wheel.

Mr. Oscar Weil, agent for Madame Urso's company, did not go to Victoria. He will remain here until the return of the troupe.

Capt. Douglass is remodeling his little ferry-boat, and will run her among the fisheries down the Columbia river this coming season.

Work on Smith's new wharf, foot of Salmon street, is progressing rapidly. The building has been partially inclosed and a portion of the rafters are up.

The steamer *Gussie Telfair* brought down a considerable quantity of Sitka cedar. A large piece of this timber will be shipped to San Francisco as a sample of what Sitka can produce in the way of wood.

CANBY ITEMS.

A correspondent writing from Canby under date of February 28th, sends the following:

There was a six months' school held at Canby school house during the past year. Average daily attendance, 2[illegible] pupils. The whole number of scholars now in the district of school age is 38.

Last Saturday while Mr. Birtchett was hauling cordwood for Knight Bros. to the railroad station, he discovered that the roof of Mr. Wm. Knight's house was on fire. There was no time to be lost to save the building, so he immediately called the attention of Mrs. Knight, who was in the yard quite unaware of the fire. She carried water up two flights of stairs, while Mr. Birtchett broke an opening through the roof in order to get water on the outside, and with the assistance of Mr. Pillow, they soon extinguished the flames. Mrs. Knight deserves credit for her bravery, for without her assistance the building would have been burned to the ground. The fire was caused by the stovepipe slipping apart close to the roof.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following is the report of the East Portland public school for the month ending Feb. 23, 1877:

Schools.	AVERAGE GIRLS & BOYS: Average No belonging	Average daily attendance.	Average daily absence.	GIRLS AND BOYS: No. remain'g at date.	Whole No. d'ys attendance.	Whole No. d'ys absence.	Pr. ct. attend.	Pupils tardy.	No. cases of tardiness.
Prin'pal Dep	65	60	5	64	1137	98	92	22	36
1st Primary	95	90	6	103	1705	107	95	9	9
2d Primary.	41	35	5	43	673	104	85	14	15
Totals........	201	185	16	210	3515	309	91	45	60

SOCIAL EVENTS.

The ladies of the East Portland Social Club will give a private masquerade at Odd Fellows' Hall to-morrow evening.

To-morrow evening one week the *Masken-Kraenzchen* will be given at Turn Halle, under the auspices of the Portland Turn Verein. Only maskers will be admitted. No spectators allowed.

NEW DISCOVERY IN GILDING.—Victor Volney's gilt frames last you your life time. They are durable, they are beautiful, they are the best. You can wash them with sponge and water. Samples on exhibition. Old frames can be regilt as good as new. Corner Third and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

For good kid gauntlets at $1 a pair, go to the Emporium of Fashion.

All depends on Oregon and the lunches served by Barnes at Central Market.

OREGON.

Ashland lodge of Good Templars is the banner lodge, numbering 130 members.

Mrs. Belle Gregg killed the largest deer that has been killed this winter on the Calapooia.

Base ball, sprains, swollen joints and mashed noses are said to be common at Baker City just now.

John and Andy Vernon have killed seventy deer this winter in the foot hills of the Cascade range in Linn county.

Mr. Blair has been getting out logs on the Calapooia for the Albany mills, and has a large supply on hands waiting for a supply of water to run them down to the city.

The Esther Mining Company, on February 23d, elected Henry Rogers, Aaron Rose, John Best, J. F. Watson and Thomas Beale, directors. Henry Rogers was elected president.

Mr. Barney Taggart dropped dead at Baker City the other day. Drs. Boyd and Hulsey, after an autopsy, reported to the coroner's jury that the cause was the breaking of an artery in the lungs.

One of the children of Rev. A. J. Hunsacker, of Albany, is lying very low with typhoid fever, and is not expected to recover. He has been for some time so closely confined by attentions to the little sufferer as to be unable to accept, or even answer, invitations to hold meetings at other places.

The *Statesman* of the 28th February says: We were shown by Messrs. Reed & Cox, brokers, yesterday, some very rich rock received by them from the Esther mine, also some rock from another claim known as the "Corder" claim—property of the Esther Mining Co.—and from the prospecting done, is opening out on some very fine rock, showing fine gold to the naked eye."

On last Monday while the Malheur stage was going down the grade near the Toll house a singletree became detached, and starting the team in a fright, threw the driver from the box, and the horses went on, headlong down the grade. T. C. Hyde and Jim Shinn succeeded in clearing themselves from the wagon without injury, but Henry Rust in attempting to leap from the wagon was thrown under the wheels and broke his leg below the knee. Dr. Boyd was sent for who succeeded in setting the limb in a satisfactory manner. He reports the patient doing very well. Henry has a host of friends who sympathize deeply in his misfortune and hope a speedy recovery.

THE TERRITORIES.

Still another case of smallpox at Seattle.

Coal shipments from Seattle during February was 12,805 tons, the largest shipment ever made in one month.

From the Lewiston *Teller* of February 17th: On Wednesday an unusual number of Indians came to town and made extensive purchases from the different stores, and among these were Chief Joseph and several of his men, who said they were going to lay in all the supplies their money would buy. Among these demands were powder, caps and cartridges for breech-loading guns. They succeeded in obtaining some of these articles. Several of our traders refused them on suspicion that they were for hostile purposes.

The Seattle *Intelligencer* learns that extensive preparations are making along Fraser river at the salmon canning establishments for the coming season. Great numbers of cans, cases, etc., are being made, and the parties engaged in the business generally anticipate a prosperous season from the fact that the prices of canned salmon are advancing in the foreign markets. It is also reported that a firm of Columbia river fish-canners are about to engage extensively in packing on the Fraser river, and that the necessary buildings will be put up soon.

A Colfax letter to the Walla Walla *Union* says: A man by the name of Lafolett, at one time a partner of A. Hooper, under the firm name of Hooper & Lafollet, engaged in the stock business on the Palouse, some 10 miles in a westerly course from this place, is missing. The circumstances of the case are about as follows: Some time last summer he drove 600 head of mutton sheep to a place known as the Downing Gulch, north of the Palouse, intending to herd them there. He left his sheep in charge of a herder, and started to go to a house a few miles distant. Failing to arrive there's search was made, but no trace of him, horse or dog was ever found. He had no relatives in this country so far as known.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Two cases of smallpox are reported at Fort Wrangel.

Winter at Kootenai has been unusually mild with very little snow.

The old Montgomery claims, Kootenai mines have been producing $600 per week for some time, with only three men at work.

The *Standard* says serious trouble is apprehended at Nanaimo, on account of the introduction of coal miners from San Francisco to take the place of those on a strike.

The quartz company at Cariboo have crushed two tons of rock, getting only $9 a ton. But subsequent events showed they lost the greater part of the gold through want of skill in working it. The tailings were washed by the ordinary process and between fifty and sixty dollars obtained.

Six Chinamen, implicated in a safe robbery at Cariboo were arrested. The identity of the robbers was made known through a quarrel among themselves, one of them turning informer to justify his spite at the rest. One of the thieves, who managed to make his escape, had his share of the gold cunningly hid in the leg of his bedstead, into which he had bored a hole, put the gold in it and then plugged it up. Sixteen ounces were found in Ah Luck's boots when he was searched. The thieves set aside $2,000 to defend them in case of apprehension.

Masquerade suits and trimmings, at J. Harris & Son's.

Masquerade costumes for rent cheap, and all kinds of masks, at Mrs. Charles Tichenor's.

Fabre has something new in steaks. Try one and see what a rare bit it is.

To be beautiful, graceful, healthful and comfortable, wear Dr. Warner's corset. Third street near Morrison.

For ladies' corsets at low prices go to the Emporium of Fashion.

The ladies who wear Dr. Warner's health corset step along as lightly as gazelles and enjoy perfect freedom in every movement. Third street near Morrison.

It is eight to seven that Hayes gets elected, but only seven to eight that you will get hurt by drinking Noble Whisky.

Worsted reduced to fifteen cents per ounce at Mrs. Charles Tichnor's.

REMOVED.—The office of the Howe Sewing Machine has been removed to Beck's brick building, Second st bet Morrison and Yamhill.

Mrs. B. A. Owens, M.D., Office and residence, east side First street, between Yamhill and Taylor. Special attention given to Women and Children complaints. Also gives Medicated Vapor Baths, combined with Electricity, in treating Rheumatism and Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Halpruner's RHEUMATIC LINIMENT is a sure cure for RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, ACHES, PAINS, CHILBLAINS, etc. It can be had at the Doctor's office until he has it ready for the market. The Doctor will send a bottle by express, or a box of his Salve by postoffice. Price, 50 cents each, expressage extra.

Captains and pilots will note the fact that Peter Wilhelm has fitted up two rooms for their especial use at the Fountain, corner Ash and First streets. Number of English papers on file, including the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, a 48 column daily, published at London.

The Medical Institute of Dr. W. L. Adams, corner of First and Salmon streets, will be removed to Hood river in a few months. Till then chronic diseases of men and women will be treated in Portland as usual. An accomplished lady assistant to give baths to ladies and assist in their treatment always in the office.

FINNEN'S HAVANA CIGAR STORE,

Opposite Strowbridge's Block, has on hand and for sale a large assortment of fine Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, the best, cheapest and largest assortment in the city. Call, judge for yourself, and be convinced that I give more satisfaction for your money than any other retail store here.
98 FIRST STREET.

Portland Steam Scouring Mills Scour and re nap Blankets; scour and repick Mattresses; scour Ply and Ingrain Carpets; Brussels Carpets threshed, cleansed and spots removed. Leave orders at Weeks & Morgan's and Powers' Furniture Store.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Ophir 25½, Mexican 13¼, Gould & Curry 12¾, Best & Belcher 33, California 47¾, Savage 7¾, Con Va 48, Chollar 65¼, Crown Point 9¾, Jacket 13¼, Imperial 2 05, Kentuck 7, Alpha 20, Belcher 8¾, Confidence 8[illegible], S Nevada 7, Utah 15½, Bullion 17¾, Justice 18, Exchequer 6¾, Overman 88, Succor 90c, Union 8¾, Julia 5¾, Caledonia 8¾, Baltimore 1[illegible], Knickerbocker 40c, S Hill 5¼, New York 70c, Alta 2, Woodville 65c, Lady Washington 2¾, Kossuth ½, Andes 1[illegible], Wells Fargo 10c, Leviathan 55c, N Con Va 80c, Prospect 40c, Trojan 1 40, Peytona 1¼.

EVENING BOARD—Valley 50c, B & E 6, Eu Con 17, Jackson 3½, Alps ½, Belmont 1¾, Rye Patch 2¾, Belle 26½, Thomas 25c, Hussey 30c, Manhattan 8[illegible], Chariot 2 35, Modoc 2 85, Coso Con 15c, New Coso 5¾, Leopard [illegible], Gila 75c, G Prize 5¾, Poorman 15c, Leeds 4 20, Con Virginia 47¾, Mexican 18, H & N 5¾, Cala 47, Point 9¾, Exchequer 5½, Savage 7¾, S Nevada 7¼, G & C 12¼, Bullion 17½, Ophir 25¼, B & B 32¼, Belcher 8, Overman 87.

Suicide.

OAKLAND, Feb. 28.—At 8:15 last evening, Peter Backus shot himself with a pistol in the left temple and died instantly. The dead man was well known as proprietor of the Oakland saloon, corner Fifth street and Broadway, and also of an extensive boarding house in the rear, in the back yard of which the tragedy was enacted. Backus was formerly proprietor of Zimmerman's Gardens, in which connection he became equally known. Deceased was 55 years of age, and killed himself on account of alleged domestic infelicity.

Fatally Injured.

Patrick Donahue, foreman of a gang of Chinese on the Central Pacific was run over by a construction train near Melrose, receiving fatal injuries.

Under Bonds.

SANTA ROSA, Feb. 27.—Charles Smith, arrested on Friday, charged with being an accomplice in the murder of Angus McDonald, was discharged from custody, under bond of $500 to appear as witness before the grand jury.

Fatally Injured.

Jerry Hennessy was fatally injured on the Guerneville branch railroad, Saturday evening. He was working a hand car, which came in collision with a flat car which had been left on the track. He was a native of Ireland, forty years of age.

Waived Examination.

Church, who was arrested a few days ago, charged with the murder of Angus McDonald, was brought before Justice Berry, of Sonoma, on Monday, waived examination and was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Railway Collision.

DANTAS, Feb. 28.—As freight train No. 9 was passing through this place early this morning, it ran into an empty car which was standing partially on the main track and partially on a side track which runs into the main track on the south side. It was dark at the time the accident happened, and owing to the down grade of the place the accident was much more serious than it would have been had it been daylight and on a level grade. Fifteen loaded cars were ditched and badly smashed. One brakeman was seriously if not fatally injured. There were two tramps secreted in one of the ditched cars. One of them was run over and badly injured. All trains going east or west were delayed all the forenoon at this place. The Stockton train arrived in Oakland at 2 o'clock, two hours behind time, this afternoon. The injured brakeman and tramp will be sent to Oakland. The cars which were run into by the freight train were either blown down the grade or the brakes were set off.

The Weather and Crops.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Wind southwest to-night; cold raw and cloudy; barometer falling slowly. Crop reports from the interior on the whole are favorable. In Shasta county the prospects are most flattering and crops never looked better.

Tehama—Early sowed bottoms and summer fallowed lands are secure for a good crop. The usual spring rains will give as good a crop as ever throughout the country. Pasturage good.

Colusa—The area of wheat and barley is about the same as last year. With an inch of rain within a month the crops will be splendid, and nothing but entire failure of the spring rain with hot winds, can prevent fair crops.

Butte—Prospects for crops throughout the county never better. Yuba ditto.

Sacramento—The increase of grain acreage is thirty per cent. over last year. The prospect for a splendid crop on bottom and reclaimed land is good, and a fair average generally.

Yolo—Grain is in excellent condition generally. Summer fallow will produce more than an average. Late sown is not so good.

Solano—Prospects were never better; and with reasonable spring rains, and even if no more rain, a partial crop is insured.

Napa—The crop prospects are better than for twenty years past.

Sonoma, Mendocino and Marin—Prospects were never better; pasturage excellent. Area in wheat is 50 per cent. larger than ever before; barley about the same as last year.

San Joaquin—A fair yield is promised, except on high lands, where the need of rain is felt.

Stanislaus—Crops never looked better this time of year.

Contra Costa—Ditto, except in the extreme eastern portion of the county where less rain has fallen.

Santa Clara—Grain is looking well, but several inches more rain is needed to insure a crop, and farmers generally are despondent.

Santa Cruz—Crops flourishing, and prospects good for as big yield as ever; acreage some in excess of last year.

Monterey—The area sown to wheat is somewhat less than last year; that of barley greater. Crop prospects are not flattering, though with usual March rains fair crops may be harvested.

San Benito—Crop prospects are fair at present, and with a little more rain would be good. Feed is giving out, and prospects are not encouraging.

Tulare—But little grain will be raised, except on irrigated lands, unless it rains within a week. Feed is short.

San Luis Obispo—Feed plentiful; grain later than usual, but now growing very fast, with prospect for very good crop.

Santa Barbara—The area in grain is greater than ever before. The hills are beginning to look brown but the valleys are still green; rain needed; feed fair.

Los Angeles—Area in grain greater than last year, but only a small per centage will yield a crop without rain speedily; pasturage drying up.

San Diego—In Cajon valley, the principal wheat growing district, half a crop will be raised, but a full crop in the neighborhood of the mines, and from half to three quarters elsewhere. Two or three good rains would give full crops everywhere.

Indications of rain appear throughout the northern and most of the central and southern portions of the State.

"Good morning, Donnelly! I hear your daughter has a baby; is it a boy or a girl?" "Sure, miss, and it's meself as doesn't yet know for the life of me if I am grandfather or a grandmother, bedad."

CHAS. E. BRAY,
Professor of Music,
Teacher of the Piano, Violin, Guitar and Cornet.

Leave orders at SHERMAN & HYDE'S, or at residence, cor. Fourth and Morrison streets.

GEO. H. CHANCE. J. WELCH.
CHANCE & WELCH,
Dentists,
Office—FIRST STREET,
(Odd Fellows' Temple.)

NOTICE.

The undersigned in taking leave of Portland returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that has been bestowed, and would bespeak for his successors a continuance of the same.

Both DRS. BARBER & NICKLIN are gentlemen in every way competent and worthy of any confidence that may be placed in them, and as such I can conscientiously recommend them to my former friends and patrons.
J. H. HATCH.

Remember This.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Disease. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your Druggist and ask him of its wonderful success among customers. Three doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for 10 cents and try it. Regular size bottle 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents. Agents, Crane & Brigham, Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco.

THE PEACH PLUM.

EAST PORTLAND, Feb. 27, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I have been interested in the controversy about the Peach Plum, and desire space in your paper to relate briefly, a somewhat similar discussion which took place in Missouri some years ago, hoping it will serve to "cool off" some of the writers in this controversy.

A number of years ago a nurseyman in Missouri ordered a lot of apple grafts from the East, and when unpacking them it was found that two bundles had not been labeled. The grafts were planted, cultivated and grew into trees, and in due time came into bearing. The two bundles of grafts had been kept separate, and proved to be two varieties, the names of which were unknown to the nurseryman. One kind was a very choice winter fruit, the tree a rapid grower and prolific bearer; the other kind a sour tasteless, almost worthless fruit. The good fruit he named after his religious faith—the "Campbellite"—while the sour apple was called the "Methodist." Other nurserymen settled in the vicinity and declared the Campbellite apple was nothing more nor less than the White Winter Pearmain. The controversy began, the friends of the "Campbellite" claiming it much the finest fruit of the two, while the other side insisted they were identical. The controversy lasted for years, and up to within a few months ago, neither side had "surrendered." A few years ago some gentlemen called on the nurseryman, taking with them some White Winter Pearmain apples (perhaps they intended to bulldose him), and asked him if they were the genuine "Campbellite" apple. On examination he said he thought they were, but on cutting them open and tasting them he remarked that they tasted like W. W. Pearmain, and anyway the "core was a leetle too large" for the "Campbellite."

The result of the controversy was a splendid advertisement for the popular Campbellite apple, and our Missouri friend had more orders than he could supply—people refusing to buy of other nurserymen for fear they would not get the genuine Campbellite.

W. H. MEADE.

TO A PAIR OF OLD BOOTS.

[Written seventy years ago, by a gentleman now dead, and found among his papers.]

Ye two companions of my wintery way,
[illegible]
Through [illegible]
[illegible]
And paced along with true pedestrian toil.
Now sore against my will we part at length,
For ye are both grown old, as both worn out;
Your tough tanned soles have resigned their strength,
And waters pierce your seams that once were stout.
What boots it now that you were boots of yore,
So neatly shining supple, smooth, and black;
No patent leather can your powers restore
No cobbler can recall your vanished back.
So man shall fall, and all his work to boot,
Nor art nor medicine deceiving death recruit.
—*Chambers' Journal.*

A poet advises: "In the quarries should you toil, make your mark; do you delve upon the soil, make your mark." But instead of taking his advice, you had better take lessons in penmanship and learn to write your name. It looks better than to make your "mark."

When you go to a book auction, don't bid on an old Greek work just because it is going dog cheap. A Greek book to a man who doesn't understand the language is of as much use as a meerschaum pipe and a pocketful of smoking tobacco is to a yellow dog.

[illegible] PLOINT.
WM. [illegible] DER,
APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,
Portland, Oregon.
Pure [illegible] Chemicals and [illegible]

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Chateau Versailles.
FRONT [illegible] OF THE MONTH.
I am prepare to take Boarders by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY.
Hoping to have received a liberal patronage, to induce me to provide the best the market affords, [illegible] Ladies and Gentlemen, your best Caterer.
F. ANT PAREE,
Second street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill.
Private Rooms for Families, Ladies and Gentlemen.

SOL'S RESTAURANT!
The Best on the Pacific Coast.
FIRST STREET, [illegible]
Whatever Delicacies the market affords will be found at this place. Ladies will find it the most convenient place in the city [illegible] where they will have the most polite attention.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Cor. Front and Morrison Sts.
GEORGE COGGAN, PROPRIETOR.
I beg leave to inform the public that I have taken charge of the RESTAURANT connected with the above Hotel, [illegible] in connection with this House and by the Proprietor. The DINING ROOM is now located on the ground floor, and under the supervision of an experienced CATERER, and the tables will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords. The ST. CHARLES being the only first class fire proof Hotel in the city [illegible] ACCOMMODATIONS will be given [illegible] single or in suites [illegible] per day with board. FREE COACH runs between the Hotel and all Steamers [illegible]
GEORGE COGGAN.

NORTON HOUSE,
Cor. C & F[illegible] Sts., Portland.
This House is a Fire-proof Brick, Newly Furnished with [illegible]
RATES OF BOARD:
Board and Lodging, per week [illegible]
Per day [illegible]
Single Meals [illegible] Lodging [illegible]
Free Coach to and from the House.
F. NORTON, Proprietor.
Formerly of the Portland Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE RESTAURANT connected with the Hotel will be conducted by the Proprietors. Nothing will be left undone to make guests feel at home, and by strict attention to business we hope to continue the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on this popular House.
Free Coach to and from the House.
S. D. SMITH & THOMAS SMITH, Proprietors.

REMOVED
To FIRST STREET, opposite Odd Fellows' Temple.
WILBROD & WALTIER'S
PIONEER CHOP HOUSE.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.
Private Rooms for Ladies. Gentlemen and Families. Orders out the house promptly attended to.

METROPOLIS HOTEL,
Corner First and Main Streets.
THE UNDERSIGNED, FORMERLY OF THE Multnomah House, having organized and refurnished the above named Hotel, is now ready to accommodate the public in a satisfactory manner at the following rates:
Board and Lodging, per week [illegible]
Board per week [illegible]
Board and Lodging, per day [illegible]
The Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.
JOHN SCHADE, Proprietor.

PALACE HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO.
GRADUATED PRICES.
Rooms with Board $3 per Day
Rooms with Board $3 50 per Day
Rooms with Board $4 and Upward.
Warren Leland, Lessee.

GEO. A. RAYMOND. WM. B. WILSHIRE,
Late with Hall's Safe and Lock Co

MACNEALE & URBAN'S SAFES
With Patent Inside Bolt Work & Hinged Cap—without which no Safe is complete.

Bank Vault Doors, Burglar Proof Safes, for County Treasurers, Locks, &c., &c.

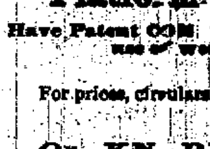
We DO NOT claim to make CHEAP Safes, but we DO claim to make the BEST, and we do claim that even our FIRE-PROOF SAFES cannot be burglarized in five minutes' time—and moreover we do claim our ability to demonstrate these facts conclusively.

We make a SAFE especially adapted to the use of STEAMBOATS without any fire proof filling, thus giving much more inside room. Safe has either COMBINATION or KEY LOCK. The attention of STEAMBOAT MEN is called to this SAFE.

"We have on hand a number of Hall's Safes (new) direct from factory of HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., that we will sell at a liberal discount from their prices.

OLD SAFES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AND FOR SALE.
AGENTS FOR THE YALE TIME LOCK.
For prices, testimonials, &c., write to
RAYMOND & WILSHIRE,
105 and 107 California street, San Francisco.

BUFFALO SCALE CO., of Buffalo, N. Y.
Platform, Counter, Grain, Stock and Hay Scales.
Have Patent COMBINATION BEAM, the latest and best thing out—dispenses with the use of weights entirely—and has only to be seen to be appreciated.
TUCKER'S MONEY ALARM TILLS.
For prices, circulars, &c., address
RAYMOND & WILSHIRE,
105 and 107 California street, San Francisco.
Or, KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Portland, Oregon.



A. L. FRANCIS,
AGENT FOR
THE WORLD-RENOWNED "WEBER"
And other Pianos and Organs.
Address P. O. Box 334.

[illegible] Astonishing Victories for the [illegible]
WHEELER & WILSON
[illegible] TAKE THE TWO HIGHEST MEDALS AND TWO DIPLOMAS AT THE CENTENNIAL [illegible]
Send Orders to [illegible]

1877. 1877.
OREGON CARPET WAREHOUSE.
WALTER BROTHERS.
NEW GOODS
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, [illegible]
Lace and Nottingham Curtains, Window Shades, Etc.
92 and 94 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

[illegible] BROS' IRON & BRASS WORKS
[illegible] Front Street, between [illegible]
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines, Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Mining Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings, Forgings and Pattern Making.

WILLAMETTE IRON WORKS,
Incorporated September 16, 1865,
CORNER OF NORTH FRONT AND "E" STREET
[illegible], Secretary. J. S. THOMPSON, President. PETER TAYLOR, Vice President.
Iron and Brass Founders, Boiler Makers, General Machinists And Engine Builders.
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE
[illegible]
JAMES LOTAN, Superintendent.

GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,
[illegible] First Street, [illegible]
Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, RANGES AND METALS,
Tinners' & Plumbers' Stock, [illegible]
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC [illegible]
House Furnishing Hardware,
BIRD CAGES [illegible]
Water Coolers
And the Excelsior [illegible] Refrigerator.

[illegible] N. W. G[illegible],
Salem, Oregon,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes, Shoe Findings, Harness,
SKIRTING, BELTING and LACE LEATHER.
French and American Calf Skins, Upper and Sole Leather, Morocco, Linings, Etc.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES AND FURS.

TAKELEE'S
BATH for SHEEP.
THE MOST RELIABLE APPLICATION FOR THE destruction of parasites infecting the fleece, and for the prevention and cure of Foot Rot, Scab, etc. etc.
FOR SALE BY
T. A. DAVIS & CO.
71 Front Street, Portland.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED has lost his diploma (it having been burned in his residence) from the Homeopathic College of Pennsylvania, [illegible]
W. S. MINEAR, M. D.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE—DISTRICT OF OREGON, [illegible]
LIONAL B. STEARNS, Assignee.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Samuel and Henry Seller under the firm name of S. & H. Seller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. Seller retiring therefrom. All outstanding accounts due the late firm will be collected by our successors, Seller & Falk, and all liabilities assumed by the same.
S. & H. SELLER.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of SELLER & FALK, for the purpose of continuing the business heretofore carried on by S. & H. Seller. [illegible]
HENRY SELLER,
SIGMUND FALK.
Harrisburg, Feb. 19, 1877.

L. SEELIG. F. ZIMMERMAN.
L. SEELIG & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS!
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS!
S. W. corner Second and Morrison streets.
Sole Agents for P. Vollmer's Old Kentucky Bourbon.

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1877.

TERMS OF THE OREGONIAN.

Rates of Subscription (Payable in Advance) Postage Prepaid at this office:

DAILY.		WEEKLY.	
One Year, by mail	$10 00	One Year, by mail	$3 00
Per month "	1 00	Six Months	2 00
By carrier, per week	25c	Three "	1 00

Remittances may be made by Draft, Postoffice Order or Registered Letter, at our risk.

Be sure to give Postoffice address in full, including State and County.

Renewals should be made at least two weeks before expiration of subscription.

Address OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO., Portland, Oregon.

THE NIGHT COMETH.

Cometh the night wherein no man may labor,
Therefore we work while yet the day is light;
To thee, to me, to foeman, friend and neighbor
Cometh the night, the night.

Toil on—toil on, nor dally with the morning,
Sweet syren couching in a thousand snares,
Faithless she flies—scanty and brief her warning—
Leaving thee unawares.

Then am'rous breath of noon will tempt to pleasure
And ease and rest, until the heat be past;
Arise and work! We have no time for leisure
Whose sky is overcast.

Aye, overcast. The morn be sweet and pleasant,
And later noon shall offer fresh delight,
He surely sees, who looks beyond the present,
The shadow of the night.

Terrible night to those with task half ended;
Who revel careless thro' the rosy hours;
Leaving the corn, the goodly corn untended,
To gather in the flow'rs.

Which close, or droop or die when eve advances,
And lo, the sorry harvest withered lies;
And phantoms of lost hope, lost time, lost chance
Out of the gloom arise.

Not so comes night to all. Sweet sleep will strengthen
Toilers with burden of the day oppress'd;
To whom the evening shadows, while they lengthen,
Bring peace and hard-won rest.

Oh, welcome rest for weary hearts and aching,
And wounded feet all travel stained and sore;
Welcome the rest—thrice welcome the awaking,
Never to need it more.

Work then nor fear the struggle and the labor;
For tho', maybe, the day yet seemeth bright,
To thee, to me, to foeman, friend and neighbor
Cometh the night—the night.

AN OBSTRUCTIVE REPUBLIC.

[From the New York Times.]

Nearly all of the Central American Republics, as well as those of South America, possess something which is in the nature of a monopoly. Costa Rica has a first rate coffee trade; Honduras monopolizes the best mahogany forests on the continent; Peru fairly exists on its guano deposits and nitrate of silver beds, and the United States of Colombia are maintained by Panama, which controls the railroad transit of the Isthmus. It is a real misfortune to the world that the narrow neck of land connecting the two continents should be in the possession of weak and ill-governed States. Nicaragua has lately been fully conscious of owning a valuable franchise for an interoceanic canal, and she seems determined to make the most of it. Just as Colombia has subsisted on the Panama railroad transit, and Peru has flourished on guano and nitrates, Nicaragua proposes to draw subsistence indefinitely from her canal facilities. The republic could no more build a canal across the country, from ocean to ocean, than it could build a railroad to the moon. It is the misfortune rather than the fault of Nicaragua that it no sooner has an accumulation of specie in the national depositories than there happens a revolution. The republic is always poor; it always will be in that condition until a new race of people supplant that which now misgoverns the country. But the transit route is as good as a mine to Nicaragua. To be sure the revenues to be derived therefrom are only prospective, but the republic will drive a hard bargain for the right of way, and when all is done, the Nicaraguans will have a semi-annual revolution to determine who shall have the tolls to be levied and collected on the commerce of the world. Meantime, Nicaragua, unable to construct the great water-way, tranquilly sits on the most feasible route, and will not budge without being guaranteed a handsome income forever after.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Has conducted the most complete and satisfactory of all the surveys for an interoceanic canal to connect the two oceans. Of the expeditions commanded by Commodore Selfridge, that which surveyed the Napipi route made the most favorable report. The more northern routes on the Isthmus of Darien are now considered impracticable. But for various reasons, the Tehuantepec Isthmus seems to offer more encouragement to an interoceanic canal enterprise than any part of the narrow Isthmus of Darien. For a long time, since the conclusion of Shufeldt's surveys, the government of the United States has been treating with that of Nicaragua for a convention to allow this great work to be begun by the Americans. Negotiations were in a forward state a few days since, and it was thought that a satisfactory treaty could be sent to the Senate before the end of this session. Naturally, our government considers it highly desirable that the building of the canal shall be in the hands of our own citizens, and that the management of the enterprise, when completed, shall be entrusted to its originators and constructors. It is not pretended that Nicaragua could furnish anything more than the right of way with which Nature has endowed her. But the petty intrigues of the Central American Republics have embarrassed the course of negotiations, and now threaten to defeat them altogether. There is in Nicaragua a considerable foreign interest which is hostile to the United States, and is ready to destroy any scheme which might result in giving the much-coveted right of way to our people. As the Nicaraguans are themselves jealous of powerful neighbors, and are also disposed to make the most possible out of their route, they are not agreeable customers to deal with in this affair. Just at the moment of concluding the treaty, a report comes that the Nicaraguan government has decided to make a contract with Meiggs, the famous American railroad builder in Peru and Chile, and that he will build the canal. This seems preposterous, unless we take it for granted that Meiggs merely represents a powerful association of capitalists. Meiggs has shown himself to be a man of extraordinary energy and executive ability. Although he fled as a defaulter and in disgrace from the United States, he has developed rare faculties in his later career in South America. His proposition to take this gigantic contract to build an interoceanic ship canal is characteristic of the man. But daring though he is, it is not possible that he desires anything more than control of the franchise.

IT IS MOST UNFORTUNATE

That this mighty enterprise, so long the dream of geographers and engineers, should be at the disposal of the little politicians who usually control Central American affairs. But it so happens that the Republic of Nicaragua is situated on a practicable canal route, by which the voyage from New Orleans to Hongkong may be shortened nearly 10,000 miles, and the voyage from New York to the same port made nearly 2,000 miles less than by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. It is likely, however, that the same causes which have interfered to prevent a favorable treaty between the United States and Nicaragua will operate to the disadvantage of other powers desirous of a treaty. It is well known that the reported application of Meiggs is not the only obstacle in the way of the treaty now being negotiated. The Nicaraguan Government has been persistent in its demands; it is determined that the canal, if it is ever built, shall be like a toll road for the enrichment of the Republic. The prosperous example of Colombia has not been without its effect upon Nicaragua. The Republic is disposed to drive a hard bargain, and to sit down at ease by the highway for the commerce of nations, absorbing revenues which it has not earned. The danger is that the highway will not be built during this generation.

"Triplets," said the doctor, sententiously. The husband of a year rushed out on the back porch, thought upon his slender income, glared upon the snow-clad yard, and exclaimed with a wild, mocking laugh: "Sunstruck in January!"

We understand that the whooping-cough is quite prevalent in the towns around us; but that no cases have proved fatal. Some families use nothing but *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.* Our doctor, however says a little ipecac, to produce vomiting, would be an advantage.

There are more than one thousand different kinds of pills in the United States. Some of them are worthless and injurious, others are good and beneficial. Old Dr. Parsons invented the best anti-bilious pill we ever saw or heard of. They are now sold under the name of *Parson's Purgative Pills.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, 1877.

Gold in New York, 105.

Legal Tenders in Portland—buying 94½; selling 95½.

Silver Coin—buying, 93½; selling, 94½.

Coin and Currency Exchange on New York ⅝ per cent. premium.

Telegraphic transfers on New York 1 per cent premium.

Currency Exchange on San Francisco ½@¾ per cent. premium.

Coin Exchange on San Francisco ½ per ct. premium.

Gold Bars 800 par.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—The market is very quiet and average quotations nominal; Willamette Valley, $1 85@1 87; Walla Walla Valley, $1 82@1 85 per cental.

FLOUR—Quotable, best brands, $5 75@$6 00 ℔ bbl; good outside and country brands, $5 25@$5 50; fine and superfine, $4 50@4 75.

OATS—Choice, 63@67½; feed, 55@57.

POTATOES—Dull at 35@40c per bushel.

ONIONS—As to quality, $1 50@1 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HAY—Choice timothy, baled, $15@$16; loose, $14@$15.

LARD—Oregon made, fresh, in tins, 12@13c ℔ ℔ in kegs, 10@12c.

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 4@5c; pitless, 12½@14c ℔ ℔.

DRIED APPLES—In sacks 5c, kegs 6c ℔ ℔.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, solid, 12½@20c ℔ ℔; brine, 22@25c; roll, 30c; fancy dairy, 30@35c; cheese, quotable at 15@16c ℔ ℔. Market dull.

BACON—Market well supplied at 12½@13c for sides; 13@14c for hams, and 8@9c for shoulders.

CHICKENS—Market well supplied at $3@$4 per dozen, according to quality.

EGGS—There is a moderate demand at 20c per dozen.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, dressed, 4@5c ℔ ℔; on foot, 2@2½c; dressed hogs, 6@6½c ℔ ℔; mutton sheep $2@2 50 ℔ head.

BARLEY—Choice brewing, $1 20@1 25; feed, $1 15@1 20 ℔ cwt.

MILL FEED—Bran, $18@20 ℔ ton; shorts, $22 50@25; chop, middlings, etc., $27 50@30; oil cake meal, $37 50.

HOPS—Quotable at 17@18c.

HIDES AND FURS—We quote best selected hides at 14c ℔ ℔; culls, ⅓ off; green, salted, 4@5c; elk, 10@12c ℔ ℔, deer, 16@25c ℔ ℔ for dried, and 50@75c each, green; mink skins, $1 50 each; otter, $1@5 each; beaver, 75@$1 25 ℔ ℔.

San Francisco Markets.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Wheat—Firm and unchanged.

Oats—$1 80@2 20.

Potatoes—75c for strictly choice, down to 25c.

Barley—Feed $1 15@1 20; brewing unchanged.

Corn—$1 45@1 50.

Legal tenders—95¼@95¾.

Gold—1⅝; Silver, 6⅛@6¼.

Liverpool quotations of wheat market for yesterday, just received, show a decline of a penny all round.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Arrived—Bal bk Wellington, Nanaimo; schr Aurora, Seattle; brig Orient, Coos Bay; schr Laura, Coos Bay; ship Shirley, Tacoma; bark Osmyn, Seattle; schr Emma Utter, Coos Bay; bark James Chester, Port Gamble; bark Tidal Wave, Port Madison; schr Norway, Coos Bay, Str City of Panama, Victoria; str Ajax, Portland; str Geo. W. Elder, Portland.

Sailed—Bark Whistler, Astoria; schr Lizzie, Laguina; schr Z. B. Herwood, Umpqua; bk Henry Buck, Victoria; schr Hayes, Umpqua.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Arrived—Br bk Amethyst, Bellingham Bay; schr Twin Sisters, Coquille river; schr Arago, Umpqua.

Sailed—Bktn Melancthon, Astoria.

English Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 28.—Breadstuffs easier. Corn—24s 3d@25s for new mixed Western, 25s for old. Wheat—10s 7d@10s 9d for average California white; 10s@11s 2d for club; 9s 10d@10s 9d for red Western spring. Receipts of wheat during the past week from Atlantic ports, 3,600 qrs; Pacific, 28,000; other sources, 2,950. Receipts of corn, 31,000.

BANKS.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND COIN AND CURRENCY accounts kept, subject to Check at sight.

COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

INTEREST FROM DATE paid on Coin Time Deposits.

Coin & Currency Exchange

(Sight and Telegraphic,) for sale on

SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK,
ST LOUIS, CHICAGO.

Bills of Exchange,

Drawn in the usual way, for any sum desired, on

LONDON, HONG KONG,
PARIS, BERLIN,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

OREGON & WASHINGTON MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK,

(LIMITED)

9 First St., Ankeny's Building, Portland.

Board of Directors.

DONALD MACLEAY, B. GOLDSMITH, J. R. MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM REID, Portland, J. T. BROWN, Olympia, Director, Washington Territory.

Receives deposits from $2 and upwards, for short or long periods at 6, 6½, 7 and 7½ per cent.

Security to Depositors.

1. The Bank's $800,000 capital specially subscribed and pledged for security of depositors' moneys, in order that all losses be made therefrom, and

2. The mortgages, assignments, and securities on which this Bank's deposits are loaned.

Hours—10 to 3 P. M., Saturdays, 10 to 1; Saturday evenings from 7 to 8. For further information apply to

WILLIAM REID, Managing Director.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital........$2,000,000

With power to increase to $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE........London.
BRANCHES........Victoria (B. C.), San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS.

NEW YORK......, CHICAGO......, CANADA...... } Bank of Montreal.
MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA...London Bank of Mexico & South America.
IRELAND........Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND........British Linen Company.
ENGLAND........National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL........Bank of Liverpool. North & South Wales Bank

This Bank transacts a General Banking business. Deposits received on current account, subject to check.

Interest allowed on Coin Time Deposits for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly.

Exchange sold on London, Liverpool and on the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards. Also on all places in Canada in sums to suit. Coin and Currency drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.

Commercial Credits granted, available in Europe, New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

FRED'K. TOWNSEND, Manager.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent United States.

President........HENRY FAILING.
Cashier........JAMES STEEL.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS; payable in Coin or Currency; for sale on NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on

LONDON, PARIS,
BERLIN FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 3D, 1877, WILL BE sold the fine TRUCK TEAM belonging to the estate of Richard Nicoll, deceased, together with TRUCK, PIANO MOVER, HARNESS, COVER, etc. The above Team weighs over 2,600 lbs, and are seven years of age. Sale to take place at KILBOURN'S Auction House at 11 o'clock.

CHARLES B. BARTEL,
Administrator estate of Richard Nicoll.

1724

AGENTS FOR THE OREGONIAN.

Oregon.

Cyrus Smith	Amity	H. W. Hill	Lafayette
Thos. Smith	Auburn	J. M. Kelty	Lafayette
S. E. Young	Albany	S. H. Claughton	Lebanon
J. M. McCall	Ashland	A. Wing	Lewisville
I. W. Case	Astoria	Abrams & Co	Lincoln
E. C. Holden	"	W. A. Croxton	Looking Glass
Stephen Smith	Aurora		
G. H. Treacy	Baker City	B. P. Quivey	Linkville
McGrew & Co	Bethel	W. Saunders	Marshfield
W. R. Kirk	Brownsville	H. Newman	Miller's
O. Green	Brooks	W. P. Crow	Milton
J. W. Hobart	Buena Vista	R. H. Todd	McMinnville
G. A. Cone, Sr	Butteville	John Spencer,	"
S. Handsaker	Dexter	Ira Moody	Molalla
W. Carl	Carlton	L. F. Shipley	Monroe
R. McNutt	Cornelius	F. M. Gabbert	Myrtle Creek
J. T. Gilfry, P. M.	Cresswell	William Moreland	Needy
G. W. Riddle	Canyonville	Chas. Pelland	Newellsville
Knight Bros	Canby	Post Master	Oakland
W. A. Mills	Clackamas	J. M. Bacon	Oregon City
H. Rust	Clarksville	Lot Livermore	Pendleton
E. W. Conyers	Clatskanie	Davis Bros	Peoria
W. B. Clarke	Cole's Valley	J. W. McGrew	Perrydale
F. A. Chenoweth	Corvallis	Shipley & Hinkle	Philomath
Thos Graham	Corvallis		
D. G. Overholt	Canyon City	M. M. Bates	Port Orford
Lurch Bros	Cottage Grove	D. E. Thomas	Prineville
G. C. Litchfield	Grand Ronde	H. C. Stanton	Roseburg
Cris Taylor	Dayton	Dean Blanchard	Rainier
J. D. Lee	Dallas	V. Colvig	Rock Point
Waldron Bros	Dalles City	J. W. Crawford	Salem
J. W. Krewson, P. M.	Drain	A. G. Hovey	Springfield
M. Riley	Ellensburg	D. P. Mason	Scio
D. Morse, Jr	Empire City	W. E. Palmer	Scottsburg
C. G. Hendricks	Eugene	A. Wheeler	Shedds
I. A. Breyman	Fairfield	J. B. Morris	Sheridan
I. H. Butler	Gardner	A. L. Saylor, P. M	
W. Bowlby	Forest Grove	J. M. Brown	Silverton
S. L. Gaines	Gervais	W. W. Ross	Sparta
J. Fowler	Glencoe	S. D. McCauley	Stayton
J. F. Pierce	Greenville	Geo. McBride	St. Helens
W. P. Smith	Halsey	J. C. Patterson	St. Paul
Riley Cave	Hillsboro	T. J. Beard, P. M.	Tangent
Smith, Brasfield & Co.	Harrisburg	G. W. Miller	Tillamook
		E. McKinney	Turners
A. B. Gleason	Hubbard's	Jas. H. Koontz	Umatilla
S. & J. Handsaker	Goshen	G. Wright & Son	Union
W. L. Hedgkin	Independence	J. L. Davis	W. Chehalem
		M. B. Hendricks	Wheatland
N. Langell	Jacksonville	Hedges & Son	Woodburn
Smith, Brasfield & Co.	Junction City	A. C. Pettys	Willow Forks
J. W. Roland	Jefferson	C. E. Tracy	Yoncalla
H. Woodcock	Kerbyville		

Washington Territory.

Chas. Brady	Bruceport	Postmaster	Port Towns'nd
H. Miles	Chehalis	A. Walters	Tacoma
H. Howe	Cowlitz	G. F. Orchard	New Tacoma
G. J. Hogue, P. M.	Claquato	W. F. Taylor	San Juan
J. C. Davenport	Colfax	Wm. Pumphrey	Seattle
I. N. Day	Dayton	E. Harmon	Steilacoom
T. Johnson	Goldendale	L. Meeker	Pioneer
H. C. Comegys	Kalama	E. F. Eddings	Vancouver
M. P. Callender	Knappton	J. R. Lewis	Walla Walla
J. S. Conner	La Conner	W. N. Smith	Waitsburg
Miller & Co	Lewis River	Jos. Schanno	Yakima
Crosby & Lowe	Olympia	J. Crellin, & Co.	Oysterville
Stephen Shobert	Union Ridge, W. T.	E. J. Ford	Ilwaco

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

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Baker Co. Auburn, *Baker City, Clarksville, Express Ranch, Eldorado, Humboldt Basin, Jordan Valley, Marysville, Rye Valley, Stone, Sumter, North Powder, Wingville.

Benton. Alsea Valley, Drift Creek, Collins, *Corvallis, King's Valley, Little Elk, Monroe, Newport, Newton, Oneatta, Philomath, Summit, Toledo, Yaquina.

Clackamas. Canby, Clackamas, Damascus, Eagle Creek, Glad Tidings, Highland, Molalla, Milwaukie, Needy, New Era, Norton, *Oregon City, Oswego, Ringo Point, Sandy, Springwater, Union Mills, Viola, Zion.

Clatsop. *Astoria, Clifton, Fort Clatsop, Jewell, Knappa, Olney, Skipanon, Seaside House, Westport.

Coos. Central City, Coaledo, Coquille, Coos City, Dora, Empire City, Enchant'd Prairie, Fairview, Hermansville, Iowa Slough, *Marshfield, Norway, Olt, Randolph, Sitkum, Sumner, Utter City.

Columbia. Columbia City, Clatskanie, Marshland, Quinn, Rainier, Riverside, St Helens, Scappoose.

Curry. Chetcoe, Ellensburg, Port Orford.

Douglas. Camas Valley, Cleveland, Cole's Valley, Comstock, N. Canyonville, Drain, Elkton, Galesville, Gardiner, Kellogg, Looking Glass, Myrtle Creek, *Oakland, *Roseburg, Scottsburg, Ten Mile, Umpqua City, Wilbur, Yoncalla.

Grant. Alvord, *Canyon City, Camp Watson, Camp Harney, Dayville, Monument, Prairie City, Peno'a,

Jackson. Applegate, *Ashland Mills, Barren, Brownsborough, Central Point, Eagle Point, Grant's Pass, *Jacksonville, Phoenix, Rock Point, Sam's Valley, Willow Springs, Woodville.

Josephine. Kirby, Leland, Slate Creek, Waldo, Murphy.

Lane. Belknap Springs, Cottage Grove, Camp Creek, Cartwrights', Chester, Crow, Dexter, *Eugene City, Franklin, Gate Creek, Goshen, Irving, Isabel, Junction, Long Tom, Mohawk, McKenzie Bridge, Pleasant Hill, Siuslaw, Spencer Creek, Springfield, Trent, Walterville, Willamette Forks.

Lake. Antler, Bonanza, Chewaukan, Dairy, Drew's Valley, Goose Lake, Linkville, Langell Valley, Merganzer, Silver Lake, Sprague River, Summer, Tule Lake, White Hall, Yainax,

Linn. *Albany, Big Prairie, *Brownsville, Crawfordsville, Fox Valley, Waterloo, *Harrisburg, Halsey, Jordan, Lebanon, Miller, Mount Pleasant, Peoria, Pine, Scio, Soda Stone, Shedd's, Sodaville, Sweethome, Tangent,

Marion. Aurora, Aumsville, Butteville, Butte Creek, Fairfield, Gervais, Howell Prairie, Hubbard's, Jefferson, Marion, Monitor, Newellsville, *Salem, Silverton, Stayton, St. Paul, Sublimity, Turner, Woodburn,

Multnomah. Albina, East Portland, Pleasant Home, *Portland, Powell's Valley, Rooster Rock, Sauvies Island, St. Johns, Willam'te Slough.

Polk. Bethel, Buena Vista, *Dallas, Eola, Elk Horn, Grand Ronde, Independence, Lincoln, Lewisville, Monmouth, Perrydale, Rickreall, Zena.

Tillamook. Kilchis, Nehalem, Nestockton, Tillamook,

Umatilla. Butter Creek, Heppner, Lena, Milton, Midway, Pilot Rock, Pendleton, *Umatilla, Weston, Willow Forks,

Union. Cove, Island City, *La Grande, Orodell, Sparta, Sand Ridge, Prairie Creek, Pritchard, Summerville, Union, Wallowa.

Wasco. Antelope, Bake Oven, Camp Polk, Bridge Creek, Deschutes, Fossil, Hood River, Olex, Prineville, Mitchell, Mt. Hood, Pine Creek, Spring Valley, Scotts, Spanish Hollow, *The Dalles, Upper Ochoco, Warm Springs, Willoughby.

Washington. Beaverton, Cedar Mill, Cornelius, Dilley, *Forest Grove, Gale's Creek, Gaston, Glencoe, Greenville, Hillsboro, Middleton, Mountain Dale, Sholl's Ferry, Taylor's Ferry, Tualatin, West Union,

Yamhill. Amity, Bellevue, Carleton, Dayton, *Lafayette, *McMinnville, North Yamhill, St. Joe, Sheridan, West Chehalem, Wheatland, Newberg.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Callam Co. Neah Bay, New Dungeness, Port Angeles,

Clarke. Battle Ground, Brush Prairie, Lewis River, Fayse, Mill Plain, Martin's Bluff, Pioneer, Stoughton, Union Ridge, *Vancouver, Washougal,

Chehalis. Cedarville, Chehalis Point, Elma, Hoquiam, Montesano, Oakville, Satsop, Sharon,

Columbia. Dayton, Pataha Prairie, Tucanon.

Cowlitz. Castle Rock, Freeport, Kalama, Cowlitz, Monticello, Mt Coffin, Oak Point, Olequa, Pekin,

Island. Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady, Oak Harbor.

Jefferson. Port Discovery, Port Ludlow, *Port Townsend,

King. Dwamish, Fall City, Renton, *Seattle, Slaughter, Snoqualmie, Squak, White River

Kitsap. Blakely, Port Gamble, Port Madison, Seabeck.

Klickitat. Block House, Columbus, Goldendale, Klickitat City, Klickitat Land'g, White Salmon.

Lewis. Boisfort, Chehalis, Cowlitz, Claquato, Little Falls, Glenoden, Meadow Brook, Mossy Rock, Napavine, Newaukum, Newaukum Pr'ie, Silver Creek, Skookum Chuck, Winlock.

Mason. Arcadia, Oakland, Skokomish.

Pierce. Elhi, Lake View, Puyallup, *Steilacoom, Sumner, New Tacoma, *Tacoma.

Pacific. Bay Centre, Ilwaco, Brookfield, Chinook, Knappton, Oysterville, Riverside, South Bend, Woodard's Land'g.

San Juan. Friday Harbor, Lopez Island, San Juan.

Snohomish. Centerville, Lowell, Mukilteo, Snohomish, Tulalip.

Skamania. Cascades, Collins' Landing,

Stevens. Fort Colville, Owensburgh, Rock Creek, Spokane Bridge, Spokane Falls, Walker's Prairie.

Thurston. Beaver, Miami Prairie, *Olympia, Tenino, Tumwater, Yelm.

Wahkiakum. Cathlamet, Eagle Cliff, Skamokaway, Waterford,

Walla Walla. Alpowa, Burksville, *Walla Walla, Wallula, *Waitsburg.

Whatcom. Lynden, Nooksachk, Sehome, Fidalgo, La Conner, Lummi, Samish, Semiahmoo, Skagit, Trudder, Whatcom,

Whitman. Penewawa, Cedar Creek, Colfax, Ewartsville, Hangman Creek, Leitchville, Palouse, Rosalia, Steptoe,

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OCEAN STEAMERS.

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THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S Steamer

GEO. W. ELDER,

FRANCIS CONNOR........Commander

Will leave the Company's Wharf at Foot of F street for the above port on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.
At 5 o'clock A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For PORT TOWNSEND, VICTORIA, NANAIMO, FORT WRANGLE and SITKA.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

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CHAS. THORN........Commander

Will leave the Oregon Steamship Company's Wharf, foot of F street, for the above ports on

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877,
At 4 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at corner F and Front streets.

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PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
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THE FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIP

CITY OF PANAMA.

Passengers for San Francisco via Victoria will leave Portland per Steamer "Welcome," on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1877, AT 6 A. M.

THROUGH FARE, from Portland to San Francisco

Cabin........$25 00 | Steerage........$12 00

Tickets for sale at Office Oregon Steam Navigation Company, corner Front and Ash streets, up stairs.

Through Tickets sold to China, Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Panama and New York.

RIVER STEAMERS.

THE WILLAMETTE Transportation and Locks Co's

STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the Central Wharf, between Washington and Alder streets, as follows:

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

For SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS and Way Landings, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing of Vessels

Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Washington streets.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

THE WILLAMETTE Transportation and Locks Co.'s NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1877, until further notice, the W. T. & L. Co. will carry Freight at

REDUCED RATES.

UP FREIGHT:
PORTLAND TO SALEM........$1 00 per Ton.
" " Points above Salem 1 50 " "

For SPECIAL RATES on DOWN FREIGHT apply at the Office of the Company.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co.

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND FOR DALLES—Daily, (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock A. M.

FOR UMATILLA and WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE—Daily (except Sunday), at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, except Sunday,) at 6 A. M.

For Cathlamet, Bay View and Skamokaway—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

"CITY OF SALEM"

Will Leave Pacific Wharf for

CORVALLIS

AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS, ON

Wednesdays and Saturdays,

At 6 o'clock A. M.,

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STR. McMINNVILLE

WILL LEAVE FLANDERS' DOCK every

Monday, Wednesday & Friday

At 7 o'clock A. M., for

Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Dayton, Lafayette and McMinnville.

For rates apply on board, or to L. A. NEWBY.

STEAMER S. T. CHURCH

OWING TO SCARCITY OF FREIGHT AND low rates for carrying the same, the above named Steamer will not run again until further notice. fe8d1t J. W. COCHRAN & CO.

Portland & Vancouver Packet

THE STEAMER VANCOUVER,

JAS. T. GRAY, Master,

WILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET daily, Sunday excepted, at 2:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Towing done between 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

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SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
Office—Second floor Strowbridge's new building, First street, Portland, Oregon. fe1d1m

T. A. McBRIDE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Monnastes' Brick, First street, Portland. n17d3m

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
Attorneys at Law,
Rooms Nos. 7 and 8 in Gilman's Building, corner First and Ash Streets, Portland.

B. WHITTEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Opposite Court House,
Court Street, Dalles City, Oregon.
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RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R. R. Co

To Take Effect Sunday, Sept. 17, 1876, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY),
As follows:

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	7:30 A. M.	Roseburg	7:00 P. M.
Roseburg	5:00 A. M.	Portland	4:[illegible] P. M.

ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN.
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
As follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	3:50 P. M.	Albany	8:25 P. M.
Albany	5:30 A. M.	Portland	10:05 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS
DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Portland	6:15 A. M.	Junction	6:00 P. M.
Junction	5:45 A. M.	Portland	[illegible]:15 P. M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

Tickets for Sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's Office,

Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing
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Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.

J. BRANDT, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

E. P. ROGERS,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

KALAMA TO TACOMA.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Kalama	11:20 A. M.	Tacoma	5:30 P. M.
Tacoma	6:30 A. M.	Kalama	2:30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Kalama with O. S. N. Co.'s Boats for all points on Columbia River.

At Tenino with stages for Olympia.

At Tacoma with Steamers for Seattle, Olympia and all other points on Puget Sound.

On Saturday and Wednesday at 6 A. M., with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Fraser River.

Connecting Tri-Monthly with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Steamers from VICTORIA to SAN FRANCISCO.

Through fare from Portland to San Francisco:

Cabin........$25 00 | Steerage........$12 00

Through Tickets for sale at the office of the O. S. N. Co., Portland, Or.

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Attention! Potato Growers.

PURE SEED POTATOES.

THE CULTIVATION OF THE POTATO IN THE United States has assumed immense proportions, and has resulted in the originating of many new and valuable acquisitions. Once, the term of a potato was acknowledged a potato whether good or poor. In most of the States of the Union the farmer has found it as easy and cheaper to grow a *superior* tuber as a *worthless one.* We cultivate our fruits and grains for their earliness and superior quality; why should we not do the same by the POTATO which is of so much importance in every household? Purity of Seed and the earliest in the ripening is of great importance to the farmers of Oregon. The farmer that can clear up his potato fields before the October rains relieves himself of a deal of hard, dirty work, and houses a superior crop in quantity and quality of Ripe Potatoes.

We raise some good potatoes in Oregon, but the majority do not fully mature on account of frosts and fall rains. With great interest in improving Potato cultivation in Oregon I have successfully cultivated and now offer for sale at HACHENEY & STEMME'S SEED DEPOT, the following valuable varieties, grown on *mountain land,* and from seed stock of B. K. Bliss & Sons, New York:

ALPHA—The earliest variety in cultivation, and superior quality;

RUBY—Hybridized with Early Rose and White Peachblow; flesh possesses much of the character of Peachblows; early.

SNOWFLAKE—Snow white when boiled, and whether for boiling or baking has no superior.

EUREKA—A white Potato of large size and very productive.

EXTRA EARLY VERMONT—Ten days earlier than the Rose, more hardy, a large cropper; when the Early Rose has failed to produce a crop this variety has never failed.

BROWNELL'S BEAUTY—A large fine potato ripening in September.

COMPTON SURPRISE—A dark skin, but flesh of extra whiteness; remains free from sprouts when kept until June.

PEERLESS, or Bresee, No. 6—Large uniform size, fine quality, and the most prolific potato grown; ripens in August. Also

Vandervear, Peachblow, Early Rose, and Garnet Chili.

P. F. BRADFORD,

Portland, Feb. 15, 1877.

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CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. 1933.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING CERTAIN APPROpriations out of the Fire Department Fund

The city of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund to the several objects hereinafter named, to be expended under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1434, or in such other manner as the Common Council may by Ordinance direct

For repairs to hydrants, seventy five dollars.

For repairs to cisterns and cistern tops, five hundred dollars.

For the construction of cisterns and connecting cisterns with water mains, sixteen hundred dollars.

For the payment of the construction of cisterns contracted for prior to the 1st day of January, 1877, sixteen hundred dollars.

For repairs to fire apparatus, furnishing supplies and the incidental expenses of the Fire Department, thirteen hundred dollars.

For repairs to engine houses and other buildings used for fire department purposes, seven hundred dollars,

For payment of hose contracted for and delivered during the year 1876, three thousand dollars.

For repairs, supplies and incidental expenses connected with the fire alarm telegraph, five hundred dollars,

For procuring and putting in additional fire alarm box, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 21, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved, Feb 23, 1877.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Mayor.

fe24d5

Ordinance No. 1934.

AN ORDINANCE TO CHANGE AND ESTABlish certain grades on C street.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The owners of more than two thirds of the property affected thereby having petitioned therefor the grade of C street is hereby changed and established as follows:

At its intersection with North Second street at 21.5 feet above the base of grades.

At its intersection with North Third street at 21.5 feet above the base of grades.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 21, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved, Feb. 23, 1877.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Mayor.

fe24d1t

Ordinance No. 1932.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIAtion out of the Fire Department Fund for the relief of Engine Co. No. 2.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. It appearing to the Common Council that the "heater" now in use upon the steam fire engine of Engine Co. No. 2 has become so much worn by long and continued use as to render it inefficient, and that a new "heater" of the same pattern but of superior construction should be obtained for the use of said Company. The sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund to provide for the relief of said Company and to enable them to procure a "heater" of the desired pattern.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 21, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Feb. 23, 1877.

J. A. CHAPMAN,
Mayor.

fe24d5t

Stark Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Common Council of the City of Portland proposes to improve Stark street from the west line of Fourth street to the west line of Sixth street by Macadamizing the roadway full width, with the necessary grading therefor, and by re-laying sidewalks and crosswalks or laying new ones where necessary.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Feb. 24, 1877. fe24d10t

State Treasurer's Notice.

STATE OF OREGON,
Treasurer's Office,
Salem, Feb. 12, 1877.)

NOTICE is hereby given that there are funds in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the following warrants, to-wit: Nos. 445, 447, 448, 450, 451, 454, 457, 461, 462, 467, 469, 465, 470, 474, 446, 476, 475, 478, 480, 482, 486, 489, 490, 494, 495, 499, 498, 495, 49-, 496, 463, 497, 498, 504, 501, 485, 510, 413, 514, 516, 518, 519, 521, 522, 525, 526, 527, 528, 530, 53-, 537, 538, 539, 548, 529, 531, 532 and 554.

Interest on these warrants will cease from this date.

A. H. BROWN,
State Treasurer.

fe12d3w

State Treasurer's Notice.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SALEM, Feb. 6, 1877.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE are funds in the Treasury applicable to the payment of the following warrants, to-wit: Nos. 303, 305, 307, 308, 322, 316, 325, 326, 327, 329, 326, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 339, 354, 356, 358, 360, 361, 362, 363, 351, 357, 369, 375, 387, 390, 399, 401, 405, 411, 416, 415, 424, 423, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 395, 365, 394, 39-, 397, 308, 309, 414, 427, 436, 418, 439, 376, 419.

Interest on these warrants will cease from this date.

A. H. BROWN,
State Treasurer.

fe6d3w

IMMIGRANTS, CAPITALISTS

Wishing to Invest, and those in Search of Business Openings,

MAY SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT AND EXpense by consulting the undersigned, author of the Book of Information and Settlers' Guide, describing minutely all the more important bodies of the Public Lands on the Pacific Slope; facilities for settlement, markets, health, etc., with a Supplement (just published.) Also, Washington Territory, giving a minute description of its lands and facilities for settlement, land law, climate, resources, etc., (second edition just published. Have cultivated the soil in various parts of California, Oregon and in Washington Territory. The principal part of the past seven years spent in exploring and examining the same, at great expense of time, labor and money. All the principal parts revisited within the past twelve months. This, together with a residence and experience, of over thirty years on this coast, has given me a very thorough practical knowledge of the whole country. Special information and advice given, such as, our government lands, best bodies of, where found, quality of soil, what best adapted for, facilities for market, climate, health, etc. Our native forest timber, where found in their greatest perfection, adaptation to the mechanical arts, etc. Investments, stock raising, dairy, etc., business openings, etc., together with advantages and disadvantages of any given section. No interests to subserve, other than to give correct and reliable information, and receive a moderate compensation for my labor. Full set of the above publications sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of fifty cents. Where special information or advice, is required, fifty cents additional should be sent in registered letter.

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MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT 7½ o'clock, in Castle Hall, corner of First and Taylor streets. Members of Sister Lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend

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HY. DOBSON, K. of R. and S. eW

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CIRCULAR SAWS of all sizes, Muley, Gang, Buck, Butcher, and all kinds, together with a good stock

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NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL all Seminal Weakness, Premature decline. Restores positively and permanently, and enriches the blood, morbid eruptions of the

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS. ling, deceased. Notice undersigned administrator Garling, deceased, to the sons having claims against hibit them with the necessary months after the first publication the said administrator at No. 6 Dekum's Building. Multnomah county, State of Portland this the 28th day of

Administrator of estate of fe28daw

IN RE J. W. BERCAW, BA of Oregon, ss. At Portland February, A. D. 1877. The gives notice of his appointment Bercaw, of Albany, in Linn Oregon, within said District ed a bankrupt upon petition District Court of said district. fe12d1aw3t ALBERT H.

Hassalo Lodge Meets every Friday Odd Fellows' streets. attend.

VOL. XVII—NO. 23.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hayes' Reception at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 1.—Gov. Hayes, in speech at the reception to-night, after briefly thanking his friends and citizens for the goodwill and kindness to himself and family, spoke with regret at the absence of many his Columbus friends who had been called away by death, mentioning many of them name, and continued: We are reminded the absence of those friends of the changes must expect in the years that are before As for myself and family, we go perhaps return in a few days to occupy our accustomed place in this community; possibly go to other scenes and duties, not to meet again as fellow citizens of Columbus. In event, I wish to say, as Mr. Lincoln said parting with his friends at Springfield, years ago, that "I trust you will pray that may have that divine assistance and without which I cannot succeed, and which I cannot fail." The reception from 4 till 9 o'clock.

The Prodigal Sons.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 28.—Senators Webb and Hammond, two of the five Republican Senators took their seats in Statehouse Senate to-day. Gov. Nicholls has issued a proclamation convening an session of the Legislature.

Demand a Speedy Count.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 28.—The Board of Trade to-day adopted resolutions demanding speedy count of the electoral votes and condemning filibustering.

Failure.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—W. H. Walker, wholesale whisky firm, has failed; liabilities, $20 00; assets, $130,000.

Urging Completion.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Many of the most prominent bankers and merchants sent telegrams which were sent to Congress to-day urging the immediate completion of the count of the electoral votes.

Still Afraid of the Filibusters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Republican journals still manifest alarm at the prospect of success of the Democratic filibustering to defeat the election of Hayes.

Hostiles Coming in for Rations.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—A dispatch received military headquarters from Cheyenne agency says 230 Sioux arrived there yesterday from the hostile camp on Tongue river. They surrendered themselves and 300 ponies.

Will they Use Only "Legal" Means?

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—The Democratic members of the legislature this morning adopted a resolution requesting their representatives in Congress to use all legal means to prevent the inauguration of Hayes.

Anti-Filibustering.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—The board of trade unanimously adopted anti-filibustering resolutions.

Demand Prompt Action.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The managers of the Commercial Exchange to-day, representing some hundred business firms, adopted resolutions deprecating delays in the electoral count and failure to pass the necessary appropriation bills, and demand prompt action without regard to party.

The War for Booty.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Charleston dispatch says a robbery Greenpond by the arrest of robbery. A fourth crowd of companions, and not submit to arrest under A posse of ten men the thief surrounded by 100 some firing occurred hurt. The sheriff, after Hampton, called out 1,000 The negroes are massing in large bloody encounter is expected.

For Washington.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—Gov. Hayes and party leave to-morrow at 12:50 by the Pan Handle route for Washington. He won't resign the position of Governor at present.

Failed to Agree.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—In the case of Thompson, of bogus gold bar notoriety, the jury to-day disagreed, standing 11 for conviction and 1 for acquittal.

Freight Agents' Meeting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The meeting of freight agents to-day was harmonious, but the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania roads were not represented. It was agreed nothing should be done by Northern roads to disturb the present rates. The meeting adjourned till Thursday.

Packard Convenes his Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—Gov. Packard has issued a proclamation convening the legislature for 20 days, commencing from the expiration of the regular session to-day, and specifying the election of a U. S. Senator for the short term as a special object to take precedence over all business.

More Resolutions.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 1.—The Senate by a vote of 6 to 3 passed a resolution that any attempt to defeat the operation of the constitution and laws by dilatory motions to prevent the counting of the electoral vote is dishonorable.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Ophir 34½, Mexican 17½, Gould & Curry 12, Best & Belcher California 47, Savage 7½, Con Va 47½, Challenge 64½, H & N 5½, Crown Point 9, Jacket 12, Imperial 2 05, Alpha 19, Belcher 7½, Confidence 4, S Nevada 7, Bullion 16½, Utah 14, Exchequer 6½, S Belcher 66, Overman 84, Justice 13, Succor 95c, Union 8½, Julia 3½, Caledonia 8½, Dayton 75c, New York 70c, P Sheridan, Lady Washington 2 65, Andes 1½, Alta Woodville 60c, Wells Fargo 5c, Ward 75c, Leviathan 50c, Prospect 35c, Trojan 1 45, Petaluma 1 30.

EVENING BOARD—E & E 6, En Con 17, Alps 1 40, Belmont 1 60, Patch 2½, Leopard 4, Consolidated 26, Hussey 30c, Thomas 25c, Manhattan 7½, Prize 4 00, Modoc 2 00, N Coso 5½, Chariot 3 45, Leeds 3 00, Poorman 15c, Overman 84½, Con Va 48, G & C 12½, Alpha 19, California 47½, Bullion 17½, B & B 32½, Ophir 26, Belcher 7½, Union 8½, Mexican 17½, Potosi 7, Exchequer 6½, Utah 15, Imperial 2 05, Nevada 7, Savage 7½.

Smallpox.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The steamship *Gaelic* which arrived to-day from China and Japan, had a case of smallpox on board, which made its appearance eight days out from Yokohama among the Chinese passengers, of whom there were about 100. The vessel has been quarantined off Black Point, and will be fumigated before the Chinese are allowed to land. The cabin passengers and mails will probably be detained but a short time.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items of News from our British Neighbors.

VICTORIA, March 1.—The four Wellington miners arrested on a charge of intimidation were discharged from custody yesterday for want of proof. A gunboat has gone to the scene of the strike.

The government in the debate on the railway question have developed a strength unexpected by the opposition. There has been no division yet.

News was received here yesterday afternoon of the drowning of Delaware, son of Capt. Insley, and a boy named Willie Edwards, by the upsetting of a canoe in the Frazer, opposite Yale.

Mme. Camilla Urso arrived to-day to give series of seven concerts.

The mail steamship *Dakota* sailed at noon to-day for San Francisco. She has $30,000 treasure.

Turkey has made up her mind to prove that she is no chicken.